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Men of Mark in South Carolina

Ideals of American Life

A Collection of Biographies of Leading Men
of the State

J. C. HEMPHILL
Editor of "The News and Courier"
Editor-in-Chief

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JOHN DUNCAN ADAMS

ADAMS, JOHN DUNCAN, United States marshal for the district of South Carolina, was born in the county of Laurens, in the state of South Carolina, on May 1, 1860. His father was James D. Adams; his mother's maiden name was Harriet Gunnells. Mr. Adams's great-grandfather, John Adams, came from England and settled near Fairview, Greenville county, in 1740, after having lived a few years in the state of Pennsylvania. Among his distinguished ancestors were Simeon Peter Adams, his grandfather, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and afterwards built the first cotton gins used in his section of the country.

The father of John D. Adams was a farmer by occupation, and the subject of this sketch grew up and passed his early life in the country. He was a healthy boy, fond of horses and outdoor sports, and had always a strong desire to travel. In his country life he had many regular tasks which involved manual labor, and being by several years the eldest of four children who were born after the War between the States, in which his father served for four years, and as a consequence of which he lost his slaves and finally his lands, Mr. Adams was his father's only help and began work on the farm before he was ten years old, continuing his labors until he was eighteen, and doing all kinds of farm work. This discipline, he believes, has helped him greatly in making his way through life.

Home influences were very strong in the development of Mr. Adams's character; the influence of his mother especially shaped all the best qualities of his nature. He had few opportunities for acquiring an education, being able to avail himself only of the facilities offered by the common county schools; but he has learned much in the great school of life.

In 1878 he left the farm and was impelled by circumstances to work as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Laurens, South Carolina, for several years. But he was always ambitious, fond of the companionship of older men than himself, and glad to seize any opportunity of honorable advancement which offered itself. For several years he was a traveling salesman for a

hardware house of Baltimore, Maryland. He is identified with the Republican party in South Carolina, having changed his political allegiance upon the issues of free silver and the tariff. In February, 1902, he was appointed deputy United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. He resigned this office on August 1, 1902, and was appointed on the same day deputy collector of internal revenue, in which post he served until February, 1903, when he was appointed United States marshal for the district of South Carolina, which position he still holds.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, Mr. Adams was elected captain of a military company at Laurens, South Carolina, and applied for foreign service, but was too late to join the regiment going to Cuba.

Mr. Adams is a member of various prominent fraternities and clubs, namely: Of the Palmetto lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar; Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Charleston Commercial club; of the Hibernian society, of Charleston, South Carolina; of the Saint Patrick society; and of the National Union, W. D. Simpson council, No. 925. He has held the position of king of chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; J. D. of Palmetto, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons; and president of W. D. Simpson council, No. 925, National Union. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South.

While Mr. Adams has given no special attention to athletics or any modern system of physical culture, he has always been fond of outdoor exercises, of riding and of driving. Mr. Adams has been married twice: First, on January 17, 1883, to Maggie Haynes; second, on August 14, 1902, to Annie Keller. He has had six children, four of whom are now living,—two by each marriage.

His address is No. 95 Rutledge avenue, Charleston, South Carolina.

EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER

ALEXANDER, EDWARD PORTER, engineer, brigadier-general of artillery, chief of artillery for Longstreet's corps, professor in the University of South Carolina, railroad manager and president, and engineer arbitrator of boundary survey between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, was born at Washington, Georgia, May 26, 1835. His father, Adam Leopold Alexander, a graduate of Yale, was a planter and banker. Dr. Adam Alexander, an early ancestor of the family in America, came from near Inverness, Scotland, and settled in Liberty county, Georgia, shortly before the Revolution.

His early life, that of a strong and healthy boy, was passed in a village, where his father's circumstances were such as to free him from any demands upon his time for manual labor, while an interest in shooting, fishing, etc., accompanied his studies in preparation for West Point. He was graduated from the United States Military acadamy at West Point in 1857; was appointed second lieutenant in the United States engineer corps; resigned in 1861, and entered the Confederate army, as a captain of engineers, serving in the Army of Northern Virginia until its surrender at Appomattox in 1865; at first as chief of ordnance, and later as brigadier-general of artillery and chief of artillery in Longstreet's corps.

After the war he was appointed professor of mathematics and engineering in the University of South Carolina, serving from 1866 to 1870. With the development of railroads in the South, General Alexander became the general manager and the president of several roads (the Louisville and Nashville, the Central of Georgia, the Georgia Railroad and Bank Company), from 1871 until 1892. He was capitol commissioner of the state of Georgia from 1883 to 1888. He was appointed a member of the board on the navigation of the Columbia river in Oregon, and on the ship canal between Chesapeake and Delaware bays, 1892 to 1894; and he served as government director of the Union Pacific Railroad company from 1885 to 1887. From 1897 to 1900 he was engineer arbitrator of the boundary survey between

Nicaragua and Costa Rica. And he writes himself now "a rice planter in South Carolina."

General Alexander has written a book upon "Railway Practice" which is regarded as an authority in its line; and he is the author of numerous magazine articles upon engineering and railways. He has also written "Military Memoirs of a Confederate," published by C. Scribner's Sons (1907).

He has been twice married: to Bettie Mason in 1860, and to Mary L. Mason in 1901. In later life, as in his boyhood, he has found exercise and amusement in fishing and shooting.

His address is Georgetown, South Carolina.

JOHN WHITE ARDREY

ARDREY, JOHN WHITE, of Fort Mill, York county, South Carolina, was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, November 30, 1845. His father, William A. Ardrey, was a physician, and descended from Irish ancestry. His early life was passed in the country, and after some years' study in school and college, he enlisted, on the breaking out of the War between the States, as a member of the First North Carolina cavalry. Shortly after the close of the war Mr. Ardrey engaged in farming, in which he has ever since taken an active interest.

While engaged in farming Mr. Ardrey was for a period of some twenty years also interested in mercantile business. The leading influences in his life, he feels, have been the training he received from a devoted mother, and the examples of those who had achieved success. He has also been an interested reader of the biographies of eminent soldiers and statesmen.

Mr. Ardrey's interests have not been confined to his immediate business. He has served as secretary of Confederate camp, No. 920; and he was for eighteen years master of the local (Catawba) lodge, No. 56, A. F. M., and for four years he was deputy district grand master. For six years he held office as intendant or mayor of the town of Fort Mill, York county, South Carolina. From 1904 to 1906 he was a representative in the state legislature.

Mr. Ardrey is a member of the Presbyterian church. His life, though unostentatious, has been useful and has been marked by self-control and devotion to duty.

His advice to young people who would attain success in life is: "Respect your parents, and be faithful to their teaching. Avoid the use of strong drink and tobacco. Have something definite to do in life, attend to it closely, and do it thoroughly and well."

On October 27, 1866, Mr. Ardrey married Mary Massey, daughter of Captain B. H. Massey, of York county, South Carolina. They have had seven children, of whom five are now (1907) living.

His address is Fort Mill, York county, South Carolina.

HARRY ASHBY BAGBY

BAGBY, REV. HARRY ASHBY, D. D., of Greenwood, South Carolina, was born in King and Queen county, Virginia, November 23, 1863, the son of the Rev. George Franklin Bagby, a minister of the Baptist church, who had been president of the Baptist general association of Kentucky, and was noted for his sincerity and courage. His mother was Mary Thomas Courtney, and he feels that her influence upon his moral and spiritual life "has been blessed in every way." The ancestors of his family came from Wales and Scotland, and settled in Virginia before the Revolutionary war. His father and two of his uncles were distinguished Baptist ministers in Virginia.

A sound and healthy boyhood was passed by him first in the country, then in village life, and then in the city. He says: "I often did work, during my vacations, in the wheat fields of Kentucky, and I found it the finest physical and moral tonic." From his boyhood he has been especially fond of reading history and biography; he had excellent educational facilities, and he was graduated from Bethel college, Kentucky, with the degree of M. A. in 1884, and from the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, with the seminary diploma for the full course, in 1887. In 1901 Richmond college, Virginia, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On October 25, 1887, he married Miss Elizabeth Woodruff Thompson, and the active work of his life as a pastor began in that month, when he assumed pastoral care of the churches Cynthiana and Union, in Harrison county, Kentucky. In 1890 he became pastor of the Baptist church at Suffolk, Virginia, and in 1893 he was called from that place to the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist church, of Richmond, Virginia, where he remained until 1902.

Doctor Bagby's long pastorate in Richmond was eminently successful, and brought him many marks of favor from his denomination. At the time of leaving Virginia he was, and had been for several years, moderator of the Dover association—the largest association of Baptists in the State.

In the fall of 1902 Doctor Bagby entered upon the pastorate of the First Baptist church in the city of Greenwood, South Carolina. Here, in one year, one hundred and ninety-two persons united with the church. In 1906 the Southern Baptist convention elected him vice-president for the state of South Carolina of the foreign mission board of the convention. In May, 1907, he was elected a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, of Louisville, Kentucky. His Greenwood pastorate is probably, thus far, the most prosperous of his ministry.

Doctor Bagby feels that his choice of a profession was determined not by his own will, but "contrary to my own wishes in the matter, I was called of God into the ministry." While he ranks as preëminent in his life the influence of his early home, he places next to that the impulse to good which came with his theological training; and he adds: "My association with men of fine character is a university from which I never expect to graduate." In political affiliations a Democrat, in social fraternity a Mason, the father of two children, finding amusement in backgammon and golf, Doctor Bagby has not only influenced for good the congregations to which he has ministered, but has also made for himself many friends in the communities where he has dwelt. His sound Americanism and his faith in education and in popular government, are shown in his declared conviction that "the graded school is the secret of success in America."

WILLIAM LEONIDAS BASS

BASS, WILLIAM LEONIDAS, teacher, superintendent of schools, editor, since 1899 engaged in the practice of law at Lake City, South Carolina, and solicitor for the Bank of Lake City, was born six miles from Scranton, Florence, now Marion county, South Carolina, on the 10th of March, 1862.

His father, Thomas Randolph Bass, a physician and farmer, was a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina from 1872 to 1874, representing Marion county; and he led the first Democratic delegation elected after the "Reconstruction" period. He is spoken of by his son as a man of marked ability, energy and devotion to duty, and of high principle. His ancestors came from Burton-on-Trent, England. His great-grandfather, Henry Bass, settled in Transylvania county, Virginia, before the Revolution. Joseph Bass, his son, removed from Virginia to Marion county, where his son, Thomas Randolph Bass, and his grandson, William L. Bass, were born. Thomas R. Bass married Mary Anna Carter, who is the mother of Mr. William L. Bass.

All his early boyhood was passed in the country. He had robust health until his thirteenth year, when paraphlegia permanently crippled him, compelling him then and ever since to walk only with the help of a crutch. His natural taste for reading and for experimenting with machinery and with electrical devices, marked even before his thirteenth year, was perhaps strengthened after he was cut off from the forms of active exercise common in boyhood and youth. He was trained to work with his hands in his early boyhood and "learned to love work and regular tasks." He had the advantage only of the ordinary common schools until he was thirteen; for several years after that time poor health interfered with study; but in June, 1884, he completed the course for teachers at South Carolina college.

He then read law in the office of Hon. Thomas M. Gilland at Kingstree, and by examination before the supreme court he was admitted to the bar in 1885.

It is interesting to note in Mr. Bass's record, of the books which have had the strongest influence upon his life, the names

of authors to whom so many of the strong men of the last half century have felt themselves indebted for inspiration and moral fiber. He names: "The Bible and Josephus, Plutarch, Guizot's History of Civilization, Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies, Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, Macaulay's History, and Hugh Miller's Testimony of the Rocks, with Campbell's poetry."

In 1889 he took the position of principal of the Lake City high school; and in 1896 he resigned that position to become superintendent of the graded schools of Blackville, South Carolina. From 1897 to 1898 he was editor of the Valdosta (Georgia) "Mercury." Since 1899 he has been practicing law at Lake City. His natural bent and his ambition and desire led him toward the study of natural science and the pursuit of physical, chemical and electrical research; but necessity and the logic of events have made him a lawyer; and he has attained a good measure of success in his profession. For many years he has contributed articles to the newspapers and periodical press.

On the 16th of June, 1886, he married Miss Eddie R. Lucas, daughter of Edward R. Lucas, of Darlington, South Carolina, who was in charge of the printing of currency at Columbia for the Confederate States during the war. They have had four children, two of whom are living in 1907.

While in college he was a member of the Euphradian society, serving for two terms as its president. He is vice-chancellor commander in the Knights of Pythias. He has been prominent in the order and the work of the Good Templars.

In his party relations he acts and votes with the Democratic party. He was a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina from 1902 to 1906. In the year last named he was elected senator from Williamsburg, which office he now holds. He is connected with the Missionary Baptist denomination. His favorite amusement and exercise he has found in fishing. He writes: "I also enjoy the use of an automobile, but I find nothing comparable with the 'big end of a fishing rod.'"

To the younger people of South Carolina he offers this suggestion: "Learn that luxury enervates; and that mere money-getting is an unworthy aim in life, and an aim which is followed by no truly great and earnest man."

NORMAN ALONZO BATES

BATES, NORMAN ALONZO, a prominent planter and business man of Batesburg, South Carolina, was born in that town July 1, 1850. He is of Scotch and German ancestry. His father, Thomas S. Bates, was a planter and merchant. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Amelia Holstein.

His early life was passed in the country, and, owing to the deficiencies of the schools during his childhood and youth, the securing for him of a good primary education was a matter of some difficulty. He was enabled, however, to obtain a very good academical training by attendance on the local high school and at Ben Neeley institute, Augusta, Georgia.

He began the active work of life in 1867, when he started on his chosen career of cotton planter in his native county of Edgefield. In this vocation he has met with pronounced success, and has acquired considerable wealth.

He is interested in quite a number of business enterprises, and is vice-president and a director in the First National Bank of Batesburg.

On July 7, 1877, he married Miss Ellen Clinkscales, who has borne him six children, four of whom are now (1907) living. He is a Baptist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. His principal recreations are riding and driving.

Yours Truly
N. A. Bates

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WILLIAM EDGEWORTH BEATTIE

BEATTIE, WILLIAM EDGEWORTH, banker and mill president, was born in Greenville, South Carolina, September 25, 1859. His parents were Hamlin and Sallie (Cleveland) Beattie. His father is president, and one of his uncles, J. E. Beattie, is vice-president, of the National Bank of Greenville, one of the strong financial institutions of the state. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was F. F. Beattie. He was one of the first to engage in mercantile business in Greenville, and was a man of high character and more than average achievement. The mother of William Beattie was a daughter of Harvey Cleveland, one of the leading citizens of Greenville, and a descendant of Jeremiah Cleveland, an early settler of Greenville county and a man of large means. The families of the Beatties and the Clevelands have long held a high rank in the state as regards wealth and social position.

In childhood and youth William Beattie lived in the town in which he was born; he attended its schools, and, after obtaining a suitable preparation, entered Princeton university, from which he was graduated in 1882. In the following year he became cashier of the First National Bank of Greenville. From December, 1898, until March, 1905, he was also president and treasurer of the Reedy River Manufacturing company. At that time he resigned both positions in order to become president and treasurer of the Piedmont Manufacturing company, near Greenville, one of the oldest and most successful cotton mill corporations in the state.

Although Mr. Beattie is one of the younger business men of his city, he is recognized as a man of great financial ability. He is conservative and cautious, yet sagacious and enterprising. He is interested in civil and political affairs, but he has never sought official honors of any description. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is an honored member.

On December 17, 1885, Mr. Beattie was married to Kittie Marshall, daughter of the late Doctor Samuel S. Marshall, for many years a leading physician in Greenville. Of their three children, all are now living.

The address of Mr. Beattie is Piedmont, Greenville county, South Carolina.

J. H. MEANS BEATY

BEATY, J. H. MEANS, practical manufacturer, formerly director of Clemson Textile school, and now (1908) general manager of large cotton mills, was born in Winnsboro, Fairfield county, South Carolina, January 30, 1871. His father, James Beaty, a merchant, favorably known for his diligence in business, his keen business foresight, his attention to details, served as a trustee of Mt. Zion institute and was captain in the Seventeenth South Carolina regiment. His mother, Sarah Thorne Beaty, although she was an invalid for the last five years of her life and died while her son was young, left upon him a strong impression, morally and spiritually. He is of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock.

Mr. Beaty's life has an exceptional interest for boys and young men, because of his intense determination to make his way along a definite line of effort which has characterized his career. "Determination in the face of obstacles," he feels, has been the distinguishing mark of his life. He was not strong in his boyhood, which was passed in a village; but he had a very special interest in the use of tools and machinery from his earliest years; and he always had some regular daily tasks to perform. This, he says, "taught me regularity; attention to small duties; the habit of putting business, no matter how small it might seem, before pleasure; close attention to details, and the desire to have some results to show for my work. I did not care especially for the kind of work that was assigned to me when a boy, but I tried to do it thoroughly and quickly." "The biographies of successful men from boyhood have stimulated my ambition to hard work." He studied at Mt. Zion institute; attended the South Carolina university from 1888 to 1891, but was not graduated, as the mechanical department was transferred to Clemson college in 1891, and Mr. Beaty then left college to go to work. He apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade in the Southern railway shops at Columbia, South Carolina, and was there until 1895. Then he definitely chose the manufacture of cotton as his business. His own words may help young people

who may be left, as he says he was left, to "make my own choice, my parents long dead":

"After completing my apprenticeship in the railway shops at Columbia, South Carolina, I went to Chester, South Carolina, and began work in a yarn mill there. The understanding was that I should get no wages until I earned them. I was to be at my own expense while learning. The first pay day brought me compensation at the rate of sixty cents per day from the first minute I entered the mill. In six months I was appointed superintendent of the same mill and operated it as such for about two years. In the six months previous to being made superintendent I did any and all kinds of work throughout the mill; and some of it was very dirty work."

His rapid promotion in this, his first mill, was only a prophecy of the favor his energy and perseverance would win for him. Later he was superintendent of the Norris Cotton mill at Cateechee, South Carolina, from November 20, 1897, to September 20, 1898. From September, 1898, to June, 1905, he was director of the Clemson Textile school; and from June, 1905, to March, 1907, he was the assistant of Lewis W. Parker, president of several cotton mills. On the date last named he was transferred from Greenville to Columbia and became general manager of the Olympia and Granby cotton mills, which belong to the system of mills of which Mr. Parker is president. He feels that the greatest public service he has rendered has been done in the effort to "aid the milling industry and the people engaged therein; my especial desire has been to put a textile training within reach of the poor mill-boy. This will be a great public service if successfully carried out."

Mr. Beaty has made several improvements in machines and in processes, but has not endeavored to take patents on them.

He married Miss Louise McFadden, of Chester, South Carolina, December 5, 1901. He is a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Walking is his favorite exercise, and reading his favorite diversion. To his young fellow-citizens he says: "Always be contented, but never satisfied. I speak from experience. I have often been restless and discontented; and I have found that it worked against my progress. Be sober, honest and industrious; not afraid of work and not too fond of society.

Work by day and study by night will bring success to any one of average mind. Show what you can accomplish before you ask for additional compensation. Too many will not work if they cannot get a good salary from the very beginning."

His address is Columbia, South Carolina.

JOHN RICE BELLINGER

BELLINGER, JOHN RICE, son of William Cotesworth Pinckney Bellinger and Jane Elizabeth (Rice) Bellinger, was born in Walterboro, Colleton county, South Carolina, March 14, 1851. His father was a merchant and planter of unusual strength of character, noted for absolute integrity, fidelity to every duty, sobriety, industry, faithfulness and loyalty to friends and in every relation of life.

Mr. Bellinger's forefathers on his father's side came from Northumberland county, England, in the seventeenth century. Among the earlier arrivals in America was Edmund Bellinger, the landgrave. J. R. Bellinger's mother's people came from Wales, to which country they had migrated from Ireland. The mother's family name was originally Rhys. The family are descendants of King John, the last king of independent Ireland. Among the family ancestors are also to be counted Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, and Thomas Pinckney, distinguished in statesmanship and law.

Though small of stature, the subject of this sketch was as a boy strong and healthy. His early life was passed in the town of Walterboro, with occasional visits to the country. He was regular in his habits, was fond of books, and, though it was often self-imposed, he enjoyed the discipline of labor. He split rails for a pastime, cut and hauled most of the wood used by the family for some time after the war, and also beat rice.

He had serious difficulties in obtaining an education. He attended a preparatory school taught by ladies, and the Walterboro Male academy; but was obliged to leave school at the age of seventeen, and he was never graduated from any institution. What he has since learned has been the result of his private studies. He read law under Colonel Carlos Tracy, of Walterboro, finishing in 1872. His reading, earlier and later, included history, Shakespeare, the Bible, books of law, and a few novels. From his earliest recollection he wished to be a lawyer, and to earn success. To home influence, private study, and contact with men, Mr. Bellinger attributes, in large part, the bent of his character;

religion, however, he believes has been the chief force in molding his life.

His active work began on April 21, 1872, in the practice of law at Blackville, South Carolina. He has practiced law constantly since his admission to the bar, keeping books a part of the time in early morning and at night. He practiced at Blackville until March 19, 1880, at Greenville, South Carolina, from March 21, 1880, to March 24, 1896, and since that time at Bamberg, South Carolina.

He has been a trustee of public schools both at his present home and in Greenville, and has several times acted as solicitor. He is very prominent in Masonic circles. He has been grand master of Masons in South Carolina. He is, and for eight years has been, most excellent president of the grand convention of anointed high priests of South Carolina.

In politics Mr. Bellinger is a Democrat. In religion he is a Protestant Episcopalian, and he was for several years a vestryman and lay reader in Christ church, Greenville. He enjoys whist and other card games, also riding and driving. He has experienced the vicissitudes which have taught the necessity of prudence and economy. His advice to the young is: "First, endeavor to find the calling for which you are best fitted, then bend every energy for success therein. Obey conscience; maintain the highest principles of integrity; and live soberly, industriously, and morally."

Mr. Bellinger is opposed to the present tenure of the judicial office, believing that judges should hold for life or good behavior and be paid at least five thousand dollars per year.

On October 23, 1872, he married Miss Martha Cornelia Rice. They have had twelve children, four of whom are still living.

His address is Bamberg, Bamberg county, South Carolina.

HUGH RATCHFORD BLACK

BLACK, HUGH RATCHFORD, M. D., was born in Cleveland county, North Carolina, December 4, 1856. His parents were Jefferson and Eliza (Borders) Black. His father was a planter and merchant, and for several years was also superintendent of the Buffalo (North Carolina) paper mills and iron works. He was noted for his honesty and unaffected piety. The mother of the subject of this sketch spent all of her married life in Cleveland county. She was a woman of fine character and kindly disposition, and she exerted a powerful influence for good upon the moral and spiritual life of her son.

The great-grandfather of Doctor Black, on his mother's side, was Mike Borders, who was born in York county, South Carolina, and settled at the mouth of Buffalo creek, where it empties into Broad river. His father was killed in a skirmish near Blacksburg, in the gap of Whitaker mountain, the day before the battle of King's Mountain. Major Hugh Borders, the maternal grandfather of Doctor Black, was born in York county, South Carolina, August 7, 1804, and died December 22, 1888. He was noted for his practical philanthropy, and especially for his consideration for the poor.

On the father's side, Dr. Black's great-grandfather, Robert Black, was born in Dublin, Ireland. He landed in Charleston, South Carolina, just after the Revolutionary war, and settled on Allison creek, seven or eight miles from Yorkville court-house, South Carolina. His wife, Elizabeth Carroll, was the daughter of Thomas Carroll, who moved to South Carolina from Pennsylvania before the Revolution. He was a Whig and fought all through the Revolutionary war. His clothes were cut more than thirty times, but his skin was never marked. He always carried his Psalm book in his vest pocket. On one occasion a musket ball struck and lodged in his book without harming himself. Hugh R. Black's grandfather, William Black, was born June 19, 1795, in York county, South Carolina. He was in the War of 1812, having volunteered in Captain Beaty's company, which was sent from Yorkville to Charleston, South Carolina.

In childhood and youth Hugh R. Black enjoyed excellent health. His home was in the country, and when he was not in school he was required to perform the various kinds of work that usually fall to the lot of a boy or young man whose home is on a farm. Although not entirely pleasant at the time, Doctor Black now believes that this work, a large part of which was in the open air, did much to keep him strong in body, while, by causing him to form industrious and temperate habits and keeping him out of the way of temptation, it has aided him greatly in his efforts to win success. After studying at the common schools in the neighborhood in which he lived, he attended for three years the high school at King's Mountain, North Carolina. In 1879 he taught school for four months in Gaston county, North Carolina, and in the following year he entered the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of M. D. His post-graduate courses were taken at the Polyclinic hospital in New York city in 1891, 1895 and 1899. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he soon won a high standing in his profession and where he still remains. He was president of the Spartanburg Medical society, 1901-1902; physician and surgeon to the county alms-house and hospital, and is now (1908) president and surgeon to the Spartanburg city hospital. He is also first vice-president of the South Carolina Medical association. To some extent he has also engaged in business affairs, having been president of the Bank of Spartanburg, 1902-04, which office he resigned on account of the pressure of professional duties; and for several years from 1902 he was first vice-president of the Spartanburg chamber of commerce.

In obtaining an education the subject of this sketch had serious difficulties to overcome. Though from childhood he had a natural ambition to succeed, he traces his first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life to contact with the family physician and with public men, while for the early training of his moral and spiritual nature he owes a great debt to his parents. The most powerful influences which have helped him in his struggle for success in business and professional life he names as school and contact with men in active life. His favorite method of relaxation has been fox hunting. The only fraternal order of

which he is a member is the Knights of Pythias. He has always been a Democrat, but he has never been active in political affairs. His religious affiliation is with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. In reply to a request that from his own experience and observation he would offer suggestions as to the principles, methods and habits which he believes will contribute to the strengthening of sound ideals and will most help young people who read this sketch of his life to attain true success, he says: "Honesty, truthfulness, and close application, will produce an ideal life and bring true success to young Americans."

On January 2, 1899, Doctor Black was married to Mary Louise Snoddy. Of their six children, five are now (1908) living.

The postoffice address of Doctor Black is Number 93 North Commerce street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

JAMES BENJAMIN BLACK

BLACK, JAMES BENJAMIN, M. D., for eight years a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and in 1905 elected state senator from Bamberg county, was born in Colleton county, South Carolina, July 19, 1849. His father, Robert Black, was a farmer who had served as captain in the Confederate army, and was sheriff of Colleton county until the time of his death, which occurred in his twentieth year of consecutive service in that office. His mother, Elizabeth Black, was the granddaughter of Thomas Caldwell, who came from Ireland and settled in Colleton county about 1800; while Robert Black, his paternal great great-grandfather, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and settled in South Carolina about 1760, serving in the Revolutionary army.

His early life was passed in the country, and to this, in part at least, he owes a sound constitution and good health. He says of himself, "I worked on a farm, and learned how to make a living." Such difficulties as lay in the way of his acquiring an education he overcame by his industry and his ability to earn his own way. To biographical reading he attributes much of the stimulus to achievement in his own life. He completed courses of study in the high schools of his county, and was graduated from the University of Maryland, school of medicine, in 1872, with the degree of M. D.

On August 1, 1872, he married Miss Hattie Ayer, and in the same year he began the practice of medicine in Colleton county. With the practice of medicine he has combined the business of a druggist; and for eighteen years he has served as director in the Bamberg bank. He is also a director of the Bamberg Cotton mills.

He served as captain of a company in the state militia from 1877 to 1880, although he saw no active service. He was the prime mover in the creation of the county of Bamberg, and he has often been styled in the local press "the father of Bamberg county." For eight years he has served in the house of representatives of the state of South Carolina, and he now represents

Bamberg county as senator. He has also served as intendant of the town of Bamberg.

Of the ten children of Dr. and Mrs. Black, eight are now living. Dr. Black is a member of the following fraternities: Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World; and he has filled the highest official positions, in his own locality, in several of these orders. He is an ex-president of the Barnwell County Medical society, of which he is still a member. His political affiliations are, as they have always been, with the Democratic party; and in religious convictions he is a Baptist. He finds traveling his most enjoyable and helpful recreation. To his young fellow citizens he says, "Be honest; abstain from the use of intoxicants and narcotics; do not smoke cigarettes; keep good company."

WILLIAM CLIFTON BLACK

BLACK, WILLIAM CLIFTON, M. D., physician and surgeon, formerly vice-president of the South Carolina Medical association, now president of the Greenville County Medical association, proprietor and manager of the W. C. Black Private Sanatorium and Training School, of Greenville, South Carolina, was born in Buffalo, Cleveland county, North Carolina, on the 18th of October, 1860.

His father, Jefferson Black, was a merchant, a planter, and a manufacturer of iron—a man of great energy and of sterling principle, who had married Miss Eliza Borders, daughter of Major Hugh Borders, of Cleveland county, North Carolina. The ancestors of both his father and his mother were of Scotch-Irish descent.

Passing his boyhood in the country, he was taught from his earliest years the importance of regular work, done as a systematic factor in the formation of character, as well as for the sake of support, and of acquiring property.

He attended King's Mountain high school, at King's Mountain, North Carolina, for some time; and in 1883 he became a student of medicine at the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. But he was not contented with the regular course of study which admits men to the practice of his profession. In 1890 and in 1891, and again in 1892 and 1894, he attended lectures and demonstrations at the New York Polyclinic; and for the last fifteen years there has not been a year which has not seen him in New York or Philadelphia visiting hospitals, clinics and lecture rooms, in order to keep in touch with the latest discoveries in medicine and surgery. On the 15th of November, 1891, Doctor Black married Miss Nannie Hoke Lester, daughter of William F. Lester, of Columbia, South Carolina. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1908.

Doctor Black was for some years chairman of the board of health of the city of Greenville. He has contributed a numher of articles to scientific and medical journals. He is a member of the American Medical association; of the Tri-State Medical

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association (Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina); of the South Carolina Medical association; and of the Greenville County Medical society, of which he has been president. He is a director in the Greenville Real Estate, Loan, Insurance and Trust company, and in the Corbett Home, which is one of the largest sanatoriums in the state.

By religious conviction he is identified with the Baptist church.

In politics he is a Democrat, and he has never swerved from allegiance to the nominees and the principles of that party.

Doctor Black confines himself entirely to the practice of surgery, and is considered one of the leading surgeons in the South, and his sanitorium is one of the most successful in the country.

WHITEFORD SMITH BLAKENEY

BLAKENEY, WHITEFORD SMITH, president of the Bank of Union, Monroe, North Carolina, was born at Cross Roads, Chesterfield county, South Carolina, on May 4, 1865. His father was John Blakeney; his mother's maiden name was Rosanna Vick. His father was a farmer and was noted for industry and fair dealing. His grandfather, John Blakeney, emigrated from Ireland about 1750 and settled in Pennsylvania, removing subsequently to Chesterfield, South Carolina, where he acquired much land. He numbers among his ancestors an admiral in the English navy; others have been planters and soldiers.

His early life was passed in the country. He was a healthy boy and loved active sports, but was always fond of reading. When not at school he worked regularly on the farm, acquiring experiences which went far towards shaping his character. His favorite line of reading through life has been history and biography. After careful preparation at "old field" schools and the North Carolina college at Mount Pleasant, North Carolina, he was graduated from Davidson college, North Carolina, with the A. B. degree, at nineteen years of age, in the year 1884. Subsequently he took a course at the South Carolina college in Columbia, South Carolina, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in 1887. He also took a post-graduate course at the South Carolina college and received from that institution the A. M. degree. From 1888 to 1902 he farmed and practiced law at his country home. In the year last named he became president of the Bank of Union, Monroe, North Carolina, and in the same year was made president of the Mutual Benevolent association, of Chesterfield, South Carolina. In 1903 he was elected president of the Bank of Chesterfield, South Carolina, and in 1904, president of the Jefferson Bank, Jefferson, South Carolina. In the same year he became president of the Florence Skirt Manufacturing company, of Monroe, North Carolina. He served in the South Carolina legislature as state senator from Chesterfield county, South Carolina, from 1888 to 1902. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Methodist. He has never given special attention to athletics, but was an enthusiastic

baseball player in early life, and still retains his interest in the game. He believes that success in life can only be attained by close attention to business, coupled with the strictest integrity and promptitude in meeting engagements.

On December 28, 1905, Mr. Blakeney was married to Miss Virginia May Cole. They have two children—a son and a daughter—living in 1908.

The address of Mr. Blakeney is Monroe, Union county, North Carolina.

CHARLES WILLIAM BOYD

BOYD, REVEREND CHARLES WILLIAM, minister of the Protestant Episcopal church at Cheraw, Chesterfield county, South Carolina, was born at Union, Union county, South Carolina, April 28, 1863. His father, Charles William Boyd, was a lawyer by profession, who served throughout the War between the States as captain in the Confederate army. His mother, Mrs. Maria (Goudenlock) Boyd, was a descendant of General Grant, of the British army, and of the Fernandez family, Spanish political exiles who settled near Port Tobacco, Maryland; of whom Henry Fernandez came to South Carolina and married a daughter of Judge Henderson, brother of Colonel Henderson of Revolutionary fame. The first American ancestor of his father's family was Archibald Boyd, who, with his brother Alexander, immigrated from Kilmarnock and settled in Maryland.

After preparation for college at schools within reach of his early home, Charles W. Boyd entered Union college at Schenectady, New York; but he did not continue his academic course at that institution beyond the second year. He studied law for a year at the University of Virginia. He began the practice of law at Darlington, at the age of twenty-two, in 1885; and for ten years he followed the practice of that profession. But he writes, "through experience and reflection, and the conviction that it is best to live for the highest ends," he "was brought into the ministry." Private study and contact with men in active life, he feels, have been upon the whole the most potent influences in shaping his life and his work.

Upon reaching the conviction that he ought to devote his life to the Christian ministry, he took up the study of theology in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1896. While pursuing his studies there he was the winner of the Sewanee-Vanderbilt debate, in 1898. He also served as editor of the "Sewanee Review," a periodical published by the University of the South which has a high reputation among the literary publications of that section of our country. He completed his course in theology and was graduated from the theological depart-

ment of the University at Sewanee in 1899. Since that date he has applied himself assiduously to the work of the Christian ministry, to the pastoral duties of his church, and to such reading and study as would fit him to be useful through his sermons and in his relations with the community where he preaches. He has occasionally written articles for the papers and periodicals of his church, but has not attempted any other literary publications.

On the 1st of January, 1903, Mr. Boyd married Miss Marion Godfrey, daughter of Mr. Gillespie Godfrey, of Cheraw, South Carolina. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1907. Mr. Boyd does not interest himself actively in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. He is grand chaplain of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is a master Mason.

His favorite forms of exercise are tennis, hunting, and boating.

To the young people of South Carolina he commends "a clear purpose in life; placing the aim of duty and usefulness first; the determination to do at least one useful thing excellently, and to look on the bright side of things; reacting quickly against discouragement and temporary defeat; and a clear appreciation of the word 'duty,' in social relations and in political life."

JOHN CHAPEL BOYD

BOYD, GENERAL JOHN CHAPEL, of Columbia, South Carolina, most prominently connected with the militia service of South Carolina, and elected adjutant and inspector-general by the largest vote ever given to a candidate who ran with any opposition, having received 65,591 votes against 3,162 for his opponent, was born in Selma, Dallas county, Alabama, November 15, 1848. His father, William Harvey Boyd, was a merchant and the son of a Scotch-Irish immigrant who came from Ireland to Chester, South Carolina. His mother was Mrs. Martha Ann (Lee) Boyd; and to her, her son feels himself greatly indebted for much that is finest and best in his life.

His early life was passed not in the country, but in a city; and his tastes and interests, even in early boyhood, were strongly toward admiration for and care of horses, and an active participation in military affairs and military display. He says that it was rather this taste for all things military than a distinct feeling of loyalty or patriotism to his state, which led him when a boy of fifteen to leave school and enter the Confederate army as a courier and drill-master. But a deeper perception of what was involved led to more serious and earnest interest in the issues of the war; and in January, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixth Alabama cavalry, Captain C. S. Lee; and later in Company D of the Sixty-second Alabama infantry, Captain George D. Shortridge. He saw much of active service; and he was taken a prisoner at Fort Blakely, Alabama, in March, 1865, and was confined on Ship Island (the prison being guarded by negro troops), until June, 1865.

Upon his release from prison he became a clerk in a store at Selma, Alabama. In 1866 he removed to Atlanta, Georgia, and acted as a traveling salesman for nine years until 1875, when he removed to Greenville, South Carolina, and engaged in the flour and grain business, residing there until October, 1906. In that month he removed to Columbia, South Carolina. While he resided at Greenville he was elected alderman of the city in 1877. In 1906 he was elected adjutant and inspector-general by the phenomenally large vote referred to above.

Probably no man in South Carolina has given more time to the militia service of the State than has General Boyd. He has seen thirty years of service in the South Carolina militia, passing through all grades of promotion, from first sergeant in the Independent Rifle club to the rank of colonel in the regular militia. He feels that in one critical period in the history of South Carolina it fell to his lot to discharge a duty which was painfully disagreeable to him at the time, yet which he felt, nevertheless, to be a duty of vital importance. It was a time when any failure on the part of officers of the state militia to obey their superiors in command, even if the orders issued were contrary to their own convictions of what was wisest, and repugnant to their own feelings, would have been a course fraught with gravest dangers to South Carolina. He writes: "When I responded to Governor Tillman's order, and went to Darlington in command of the troops during the dispensary riot, when many of the militia officers refused to obey, I was neither a supporter of Governor Tillman nor of the dispensary, and, like many others of the state, my sympathy was with the Darlington people. This was one of the most unpleasant episodes of my life; and yet it was one in which I rendered the state my best service. The conception of my duty as militia officer was all that made me obey the order. I considered this a most critical period in the history of South Carolina. The white people were sadly divided at that time, and if the anti-Tillman officers of the militia had not obeyed the orders of the governor there would have been civil war, since people were worked up to a higher pitch of excitement than they have ever been since 1861."

On the 26th of October, 1876, General Boyd married Miss Etta Wearn, daughter of R. H. Wearn, of Columbia, South Carolina. Of their three children, two are living in 1907.

General Boyd, in his political relations, has always been identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. From his very earliest youth he has found his favorite forms of exercise and recreation in active participation in military affairs and in horseback riding.

To the young people of South Carolina who would attain true success in life he offers these suggestions: "Truthfulness, sobriety, devotion to his employer's interest, the effort to show

how much he can do, rather than the habit of looking at the clock to see how little he can do; and considering wages or salary in the first years of his business experience to be 'no object';—all who follow the rules indicated in these suggestions I believe will certainly receive their reward."

General Boyd's address is Columbia, South Carolina.

HENRY JASPER BRABHAM

BRABHAM, HENRY JASPER, merchant and banker, is the son of Josiah J. Brabham, a planter and merchant, who was a member of the state legislature for several terms, and a member of the secession convention,—a man who bore the reputation of an excellent all-round business man, warmly interested in all the affairs of his state. The family is of Scotch descent, but has resided in South Carolina for four generations.

Henry Jasper Brabham was born in Barnwell county, near Buford's Bridge, South Carolina, September 3, 1843. His home was in the country and he attended country schools until he was fifteen; then he was sent to a small military school at Aiken, South Carolina. The outbreak of the War between the States, when he was eighteen, particularly enlisted the interest of young Mr. Bradham, who at once became a member of the Confederate army and served for nearly four years, becoming second sergeant of Company C, First South Carolina volunteers.

Even in his early boyhood he had felt a strong taste for mercantile affairs and trade, and October 1, 1865, he began active business life. For nineteen years he was a merchant; for twelve years he served as cashier and for eight years as president of the Bamberg Banking company. He has also been for twenty years a director of the Bamberg Banking company. He is also a director of several of the cotton mills of Bamberg.

He was elected an alderman, and then for several terms he was mayor of Bamberg. He served as chairman of the special committee which created Bamberg county. He is identified with the Democratic party. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he has served as chairman of the board of stewards of the local church, and he is secretary and treasurer of the Carlisle Fitting school, which is supported by that denomination.

He is a Mason. His principal relaxation and amusement he has found in reading history and historical fiction, and in the cultivation of flowers.

On December 18, 1878, he married Miss Adele J. Jennings. They have had four children, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Brabham has been actively and closely engaged in business all his life, and in his advice to the younger citizens of his state he lays great emphasis not only upon "truthfulness, honesty and sobriety," but also upon "constant employment" for the development of sound character and the attainment of true success.

The address of Mr. Brabham is Bamberg, Bamberg county, South Carolina.

DANIEL JUDSON BRADHAM

BRADHAM, DANIEL JUDSON, of Manning, Clarendon county, South Carolina, was born October 6, 1841, in the town where he has always resided. His parents were Abijah Randolph Bradham and Leonora (Kelly) Bradham. The family is of Irish extraction, Mr. Bradham's grandfather having come to South Carolina from Virginia with General Sumter in the colonial days. Mr. Bradham's early years were passed in the country. He worked on a farm in the summer; in the winter he attended "old field" schools. His father having died when he was about fourteen years of age, Mr. Bradham's school education was seriously interfered with, although his widowed mother managed to keep him in school for some six months after her husband's death. For the next five or six years he worked as clerk in a general merchandise store in the town of Manning, attending school during the winter. On the breaking out of the War between the States he entered the Confederate army. He lost an arm at the second battle of Manassas. Before he was twenty years of age he was made captain of Company I, Twenty-third South Carolina infantry, and he served until the end of the war.

He has held various public offices since the close of the war. From 1865 to 1869 he was sheriff of Clarendon county; from 1886 to 1891 he was county auditor; and again he served as sheriff for ten years, from 1891 to 1901. He was a member of the constitutional convention of South Carolina held in 1895, and represented his native state as a delegate at large in the Democratic national convention held in Chicago in 1896, at which William Jennings Bryan was nominated for president. Mr. Bradham has recently served as a representative from Clarendon county in the South Carolina legislature.

By religious affiliation he is a Baptist. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, Gamecock lodge, No. 17, Sumter, South Carolina.

He married, October 13, 1859, Sarah F. Hodge. On October 13, 1896, Mr. Bradham married as his second wife, Sarah J. Holladay. He has had seven children, of whom five are now (1908) living.

His address is Manning, South Carolina.

JOHN ENOCH BREAZEALE

BREAZEALE, JOHN ENOCH, lawyer, legislator, code commissioner, was born at Anderson, South Carolina, October 10, 1848. His father, Kenon Breazeale, was a farmer, who held no public office save that of chairman of the board of county commissioners for two terms, one who is remembered by his friends for his "simplicity, honesty, and strong aversion to shams, hypocrisy and deceit." The family, coming from England, were among the early settlers of Virginia. Enoch Breazeale, his father's father, Mr. John Enoch Breazeale remembers to have seen "when he was over one hundred years old; he came from Virginia."

In his boyhood and youth he worked on his father's farm, attending school for a part of each year. Although he was but sixteen, in the last year of the War between the States he served for about five months in a company of sixteen-year-old boys, stationed at Pendleton, known as the "Pendleton Mounted Infantry," W. R. Jones captain. Poor health caused him to leave the high school at Anderson in 1867, and compelled him to put aside plans he had formed for taking a college course.

While he was farming, in 1870 and 1871, he also read law. He was admitted to the practice of law in October, 1871, since which time he has continually practiced his profession at Anderson, South Carolina.

In 1890 he was elected a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and he served for two successive terms thereafter. He was chairman of the judiciary committee during these two terms. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1895. Appointed code commissioner by Governor Tillman in February, 1893, for the unexpired term of Judge Maher, he made the report for the year 1893. He was elected for the full term in February, 1896, and at the end of that term he declined to be a candidate for reëlection.

He had charge of the bill in the house of representatives which, becoming a law in 1893, established Winthrop college. He was elected in that year a trustee of Winthrop college, a position which he still (1908) holds.

He is identified with the Baptist church. A member of the Democratic party, he has been chairman of his county executive committee for several years. He is a Mason. He is past grand master workman of the Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W., of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas, and Florida.

On September 14, 1869, he married Miss Mary J. Bellott; and of their three children, two are now living. After her death he married, December 25, 1877, Miss Ida Johnson, and they have had five children, two of whom are now living.

His own personal preference, early formed, led him to the study and the practice of law. In his determination to follow a liberal profession he was encouraged by his father, who had been a teacher for some years before his marriage; and he was still further stimulated and encouraged by the influence of his mother, always sympathetic, and "interesting herself, from his earliest recollection, in discussing with him and explaining to him whatever seemed to him difficult to understand." In his early life the biographies of great men awakened his ambition. He was always fond of mathematics, and during his years of high school study he felt an intense interest in the introduction there given him to the mental and moral sciences.

The address of Mr. Breazeale is Anderson, South Carolina.

LOUIS JUDSON BRISTOW

BRISTOW, LOUIS JUDSON, pastor of the First Baptist church at Williamston, Anderson county, South Carolina, as sergeant, lieutenant and adjutant of the Third battalion, South Carolina volunteers, in 1898 and 1899, in the Spanish war, serving in Cuba under General Lee, and since 1905 proprietor and editor of the "Baptist Press" at Greenwood, South Carolina, was born at Timmonsville, Florence county, South Carolina, on the 19th of January, 1876. He is a son of James T. Bristow, who was auditor of Darlington county from 1877 to 1881, and is remembered for his honesty and his liberality. His mother was Mrs. Elizabeth (Blackwell) Bristow. His father's family were from Virginia.

A boyhood passed in the village of Darlington with perfect health developed a strong taste for reading, and was marked by a decided interest and exceptional success in the raising of poultry. His father died when he was sixteen, and his widowed mother was not able to send him to college. He took a position as clerk in a book store at Darlington in 1890. But a distinct conviction that it was his duty to preach the Gospel led him to undertake a course of study at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he spent the years from 1899 to 1901, graduating in theology in the latter year. His favorite lines of reading and study, after the Bible and theology, were history, and especially the biography of national leaders and of men of letters.

After four years of duty in a book store, during which time he learned the printer's trade, he took a position on the "Darlington News." Later he served as a reporter for the Charleston "News and Courier" and for the Columbia "State," and in 1897 he became editor and owner of the "County Record," published at Kingstree, South Carolina.

The outbreak of the Spanish war, in 1898, found him eager to volunteer in the service of his country and humanity for the relief of Cuba and Porto Rico, and he enlisted in the Second infantry, South Carolina volunteers, as a private. He was soon made first sergeant, and later he served as battalion adjutant

(having been commissioned second lieutenant a short while before) under General Fitzhugh Lee in Cuba. He was chief of ordnance on Governor McSweeney's staff, with the rank of colonel, from 1899 to 1900.

Since 1906 he has been pastor of the First Baptist church at Williamston, South Carolina. The "Baptist Press," published at Greenwood, he has edited since 1905. He is also a contributing editor of the "Baptist Courier," into which the "Baptist Press" was merged in 1907.

Mr. Bristow is a Prohibitionist and a Democrat in his party relations. He is fully identified with the work of the Missionary Baptist Church, South. His favorite form of exercise has always been gardening. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

He was married on the 29th of October, 1902, to Miss Caroline Winkler, daughter of the Reverend E. T. Winkler, D. D., LL. D., of Marion, Alabama. They have had two children—one daughter and a son—both of whom are living in 1908.

His address is Williamston, Anderson county, South Carolina.

CLINTON CAPERS BROWN

BROWN, CLINTON CAPERS, D. D., preacher and author, was born in Barnwell, South Carolina, February 2, 1852. His parents were Col. B. H. and Clementine H. Brown. His father was a farmer, who was noted for his common sense and good humor, and who at one time represented the county of Barnwell in the state senate. His mother was held in high esteem by her acquaintances and friends, and exerted a strong influence for good upon the moral and social life of her son. The earliest known ancestors of the family in this country came from England in 1700 and settled near Charlottesville, Virginia. Two of their descendants were colonels in the Revolutionary war.

During his boyhood Clinton Brown lived in a village. He was interested in books, and was also fond of outdoor sports, horses, and guns. His health was good, and he had no tasks involving manual labor to perform. His father had both the means and the inclination to give him a good education. His fondness for reading is shown by the fact that before he was eighteen years old he had read all the novels of Scott and Bulwer. After attending the high school at Barnwell he had a private tutor for two years to prepare him for college. His father hoped he would become a physician, but the son, wisely, as his professional life has proved, preferred to enter the ministry. He spent two years at Washington and Lee university, two years at Furman university, and then entered the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, at Greenville, South Carolina, where he remained for two years, but from which he was not graduated. The active work of life was commenced January 1, 1875, as pastor of the First Baptist church at Sumter, South Carolina. This church he has served continuously and acceptably for more than thirty-three years. He has taken a deep interest in education and for eight years he was a prominent member of the board of trustees of Furman university. In 1896 this institution conferred on him the honorary degree of D. D. As a writer, too, he has won recognition. Among his published works are "Uncle Daniel and His Friends" and "Themes and Texts of South Carolina

Preachers." A South Carolina romance, entitled "Sherman's March to the Sea," is now in course of preparation. He is a member of the leading fraternities and orders. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He still retains his youthful fondness for outdoor sports, and finds in hunting his principal means of relaxation.

Doctor Brown has been twice married: First, in 1874, to Corrie Montgomery; and second, on November 26, 1879, to Sallie Wright. Of his six children, one is living in 1908.

For the sake of helping young people who read this sketch of his life, Doctor Brown says that any falling short of what he had hoped to do can be traced to a failure to hold on and an "unwillingness to convert one talent into two." And in response to a request for suggestions drawn from his own experience and observations as to principles and methods which will help the young to attain true success in life he says: "Keep step with the progress of the world. Be willing to try the untried. Look on the bright side of life, and maintain faith in God."

The address of Doctor Brown is 107 East Liberty street, Sumter, South Carolina.

GEORGE DWIGHT BRYAN

BRYAN, GEORGE DWIGHT, probate judge, lawyer and Confederate naval officer, was born September 26, 1845, in Charleston, Charleston county, South Carolina. His father, George S. Bryan, eminent lawyer and United States district judge for South Carolina, was noted for his gentleness and firmness. His mother, Rebecca Louisa (Dwight) Bryan, a woman of refinement, culture and exalted character, was a strong influence in the formative period of his moral and spiritual life. His first American ancestor, John Dwight, came from Essex county, England, to Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1635; another, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, colonial governor of South Carolina, came from England prior to 1694; and Thomas Broughton, another colonial governor of South Carolina, also from England, came over some years later; George Bryan came from Dublin, Ireland, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1750, and became prominent there before, during and after the War of the Revolution. He was a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

He was reared in his native city. In childhood and youth his health was good. He was fond of boating, fishing, and hunting, and was very ambitious. He received his primary education and was prepared for Charleston college in the private schools of Miles, Searle and Sachtleben, and William Lesesne. In 1860 he was appointed cadet in the United States Naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and went there instead; but when South Carolina seceded he resigned his cadetship and returned home, and early in 1861, though under the age of sixteen, he entered the Confederate States navy as a midshipman and served through the War between the States.

After the war, entirely of his own volition, he decided to become a lawyer, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Charleston. From that time he has been prominently identified with the affairs of the city and state. He was especially conspicuous, by reason of his energy and efficiency, in the campaign of 1876, which redeemed the state from negro domination. In May, 1878, he became corporation counsel of the city of Charleston, and held the position until December,

1887, when he became mayor of the city, serving until December, 1891, when he returned to his law practice. In February, 1894, by appointment of President Cleveland, he became collector of United States customs for the port of Charleston, and served until July, 1898. Since December, 1901, he has been judge of probate for Charleston county, a position which he is eminently well fitted to fill with distinction and in which he has won the esteem of the judiciary and of the people who have had business before his court.

He is a member and has been president of the Hibernian society; vice-president of the Ancient Artillery society; captain of the Washington Light infantry, Charleston's crack military organization; grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons of South Carolina, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he is, and has always been, a Democrat. He finds his most enjoyable and helpful recreation at home with his family and in reading. The three strongest influences in his success in life have been, in the order named, home, early companionship, and contact with men in active life. He thinks directness of purpose and candor with his fellow-men are valuable assistants to the young man seeking success.

On August 3, 1869, he married Mary Middleton King; ten children have been born to them, of whom eight are now (1908) living.

His address is No. 160 Broad street, Charleston, Charleston county, South Carolina.

OSMUND WOODWARD BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN, OSMUND WOODWARD, lawyer, jurist, was born in Winnsboro, Fairfield county, South Carolina, September 16, 1858, son of Doctor Robert Augustus and Rebecca C. (Woodward) Buchanan. His father was a physician of high attainments, and his forbears include a number of notable names in the early and later military and political annals of the country. His mother was a daughter of Osmund Woodward. On the paternal side he is of Scotch and one the maternal side of English lineage.

The Buchanans, before their settlement in this country, left Scotland and removed to County Antrim, in the north of Ireland, where they settled near Ballymeeny, and from which place Creighton Buchanan, grandfather of Osmund W., came to America. It seems that there were three boys there besides him, two of whom—John and Robert—likewise came over and were members of the Mount Zion society, which organized and kept up Mount Zion college, at Winnsboro, an educational institution that has done much for the upper part of South Carolina. John became a captain in the American army and Robert a lieutenant. The latter died in the service, after refusing medical service from Colonel Phillips, his cousin, of the British army, and is buried at Haddrell's Point (now Mount Pleasant). John lived at Winnsboro, South Carolina, many years after the War of the Revolution. He was the first regular American officer who received the Marquis de Lafayette at Georgetown; and when that celebrated general revisited the state old Fortune, Captain Buchanan's negro body servant, was recognized by him. Subsequently this faithful old servant was given a home near Winnsboro, and this gave the name to Fortune Spring Woods, a park in the present town of Winnsboro.

Creighton Buchanan had three sons: John, who was adjutant in the War of 1812, afterward state senator, for many years, from Fairfield, and a signer of the ordinance of secession of 1860; Dr. Robert A., father of the subject of this sketch; and Calvin, who died in Texas. Of the daughters, Rachel married John McMaster; Eliza married McKinney Elliott.

William Buchanan, the fourth brother, died a short time before his wife and children left Ireland. One of his daughters married her cousin, and the children were James H. Carlisle, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, a signer of the secession ordinance and who was for many years president and a professor in Wofford college, at Spartanburg; John, who was a captain in the Confederate army; Thomas, of Fairfield county; and Mrs. Morrison, also of Fairfield county, mother of Professor William Morrison, of Clemson college.

John H. Buchanan, of Chester, and his sister, now Mrs. Ferguson, were grandchildren; and another descendant married James McCreight, long since deceased.

John Buchanan, an uncle,—called General Buchanan because he was a major-general of the militia of the upper division of the state of South Carolina, and who signed the ordinance of secession of 1860,—had several children. Of these, John M. died in Washington county, Texas, leaving a large family; Samuel W. J. died in early manhood; William Creighton, who went to Kansas, taking negroes with him to help the state decide in favor of Southern rights, but returned in time to enter the Confederate army, became adjutant of the Twelfth South Carolina regiment, and was killed at Ox Hill, Virginia; and a daughter, who married Doctor Edward Palmer, who died leaving a son, Reverend Wallace Palmer, pastor of a Presbyterian church in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On the maternal side, his ancestors were Norman-English. The Woodwards take the name from having been wood guards (king's foresters), changed into Wood-wards, and then to Woodward, keepers of the game preserves of William the Norman, with whom they came from Normandy to England. The family emigrated to Maryland.

Thomas Woodward (the father of the Regulator) was born near Annapolis, Maryland. Some of the children, by his first wife, went to Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and others went into North Carolina. The latter branch of the family omitted one "w" in the spelling of the name, and the name now borne by that branch is spelled Woodard. His second wife was Elizabeth Simpson, of Fairfax county, Virginia. He died while on a trip to his old home in Maryland, whither he had gone to remove his

children to his new home in Fairfax county. His second wife bore him one child—Thomas Woodward (the Regulator).

Thomas Woodward, known as the "Regulator," on account of his prominence in the Revolutionary struggle, was in the British army in the war against the French and Indians. At the close of that war he had risen to a captaincy and was ordered to the frontier of South Carolina, and subsequently took a prominent part in raising the Revolutionary forces in the up-country of South Carolina. He was a member of the provincial congress of 1775, called for the purpose of carrying the state into the revolution, and was killed in defence of the liberty of the colonies at Dutchman's Creek, Fairfield county, while leading his men in a fight with the British and Tories. A shaft in the graveyard of the Woodward family, near Winnsboro, South Carolina, tells of his life and death in the early struggle for independence. He was twice married: First, to Jemima Collins, who died while he was in service, leaving four daughters and two sons—John and William; second, to Mrs. Elizabeth May (née Stokes), who bore him one son, Thomas, and several daughters.

Both of his sons by his first wife were officers in the Revolutionary forces. William represented a South Carolina district in the lower house of the United States congress for several years, as did also Joseph A. Woodward, who afterward removed to Alabama, where he died. John Woodward was appointed by the state of South Carolina one of the commissioners to purchase the claim of North Carolina to the Catawba canal, at that time an important public work. His son, Osmund Woodward, grandfather of Judge Buchanan, represented his county in the state legislature.

Thomas Woodward, son by the second wife of Thomas the Regulator, served as a youth in the American army, married Mary Howard and settled in Elbert county, Georgia. There were three children from this union—two sons and one daughter. The elder son was General Thomas S. Woodward, who became a brigadier-general of volunteers in the United States service against the Indians; the younger son died early, and the daughter became the wife of General James C. Watson, who resided during the latter years of his life at Columbus, Georgia.

General Thomas S. Woodward (called by the Creek Indians Chula-Tarla-emathla) is spoken of by General Jackson in a letter

to J. J. Hooper, of Montgomery, Alabama, of date September 30, 1819, as "a brave, intrepid and gallant soldier." He was present at the Nachetouche congress that in some mysterious way is supposed to have had some influence over the Texan desire for independence from Mexico. Doubtless Houston and Woodward both represented President Jackson and his policies there. The biography of Houston and his visits to Jackson would seem to lend color to this view; and Jackson's well-known regard for Houston caused more than one attack on his administration. Woodward's position in the army probably kept him from engaging in that struggle.

There were many descendants of John Woodward, of which possibly the best known in South Carolina was Major Thomas W. Woodward, deceased, for many years a senator from Fairfield county, and a brave officer of the Sixth South Carolina regiment, Confederate army. The most prominent descendants of William Woodward (son of the Regulator) were Joseph A. Woodward, for five consecutive terms a member of the congress of the United States; Colonel John J. Woodward, of the Tenth regiment, Alabama troops, Confederate States army, killed at Gaines Mill; and Colonel Edward Woodward, of the Confederate army.

Judge Buchanan's father was devoted to his profession, was a loyal friend, of good heart and high character, but quick in temper and stern in manner. He was well equipped for his life's work, and had a great fund of information, general and special.

Although his personal fortune was swept away by the ravages of the War between the States, yet he gave his children the best educational advantages that the condition of the times afforded. Osmund was sent to Mount Zion Military institute in his native town, and when the school was changed to Mount Zion college he continued his studies and received a good classical education. He read widely in history, biography, and English literature, and showed an early predilection for the law. His father had intended that his son should adopt his own profession, and, indeed, started him in that direction, but soon saw that it would be better to allow him to follow his natural bent. He accordingly entered the law office of the late Colonel James H. Rion, and was admitted to the bar in 1880 before the supreme court of

the state. He rose rapidly in his profession, and took, at the same time, a deep interest in public and political affairs.

He served in the state legislature from Fairfield county. In 1892-94 he was assistant attorney-general of the state. He was twice elected attorney-general, and before the expiration of his last term, December 4, 1894, he was elected a circuit judge of the courts of the state for the term commencing December 8, 1894, and was reëlected at the end of a four years' term, serving in all from 1894 to 1902. After his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of law, as a member of the law firm of Buchanan & Hanahan, located at Winnsboro, South Carolina. He is the author of Buchanan's "Annotated Code of Civil Procedure of South Carolina," first published in 1888. In politics he is a Democrat; in religion a Presbyterian. He holds membership in the various Masonic bodies. He was probably the youngest grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on record in the state.

The career of Judge Buchanan in the law and in the public service of his state has been eminently in keeping with the record of both branches of his ancestry in that respect. A man of ample legal learning, an attractive personality, patriotic instincts, human purposes, and a deep sense of personal responsibility, he has always met his duties as they were imposed upon him, and by so doing he has created for himself an enduring place in the affections and respect of his fellows.

On January 2, 1889, he married Sophie Ann Tillman, daughter of Honorable George D. Tillman, of Edgefield county, South Carolina. Seven children have been born to this union, four of whom are now living.

After the above sketch was in type Judge Buchanan died at Augusta, Georgia, on March 17, 1908. His death resulted from a bullet wound received on the previous day while he was a passenger on a railroad train near Wards, South Carolina.

JOHN SOMERS BUIST

BUIST, JOHN SOMERS, physician and surgeon, from 1861-65 surgeon and major in the Confederate army, and for many years professor of clinical medicine and surgery, and later of the principles and science of surgery in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston, was born November 26, 1839, a native of the city in which he still resides. His father, George Buist, served as alderman of Charleston, commissioner of schools, commissioner of the orphan house, and judge of probate,—a citizen of Charleston who is still well remembered for his firmness and Christian character. His mother was Mary Edwards (Jones) Buist. She was of Welsh descent, her earliest known ancestor in America being Thomas Jones, who came to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1765; while through Mary Edwards Legare she received a strain of Huguenot French blood. The Reverend George Buist, D. D., who came from Scotland to Charleston in 1789, bringing with him and maintaining throughout his life a reputation for exceptionally wide and deep learning, is one of his ancestors.

His boyhood was passed in Charleston, and was varied by frequent and prolonged residence in the country for parts of the year. The circumstances of his family were such as to relieve him from any manual labor in his boyhood; nor was he required to depend upon his own exertions for the means to secure an education. He was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1859, with the degree of A. B.; and two years later, in March, 1861, he received the degree of M. D. from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. The College of Charleston also conferred upon him the degree of M. A., in March, 1869.

Upon the outbreak of the War between the States he at once entered the service of the Confederacy as surgeon, and he continued to serve until the close of the war in 1865. He was then made city physician of Charleston. As surgeon of the Roper hospital, and as surgeon in the Marine hospital of the United States, he won a reputation which led to his filling for years the position of adjunct professor of materia medica and adjunct professor of clinical medicine and surgery in the Medical college

at Charleston, and later that of professor of the principles and science of surgery in the Medical college. He has also served his city for years as a member of the board of health. He is commissioner of the Roper hospital. He has been throughout his professional life an occasional contributor of papers to medical journals and to the proceedings of the medical associations of which he is a member or a correspondent.

His favorite lines of reading throughout his life have been history and natural science. For the last fourteen years he has been a member of St. Michael's Episcopal church, with which he is prominently identified. He ranks as strongest in his life the influence of his early home; he places second the ideals and discipline and the general influence of his school life; private study, "the choice of honest Christian companions," and intimate contact with men who are engaged in the active duties of life, he counts as the other forces which have had the strongest influence upon him, and in the order in which he names them. Dr. Buist is a Mason and has attained the highest degree in masonry—the thirty-third. He is inspector-general of the Honorary Supreme council, Southern jurisdiction, United States of America.

In his political opinions he is identified with the Democratic party. He adds: "I voted for McKinley. I could not logically support Bryan with his 'sixteen to one.'"

In February, 1867, Doctor Buist married Margaret Sinclair Johnston, daughter of Archibald Simpson Johnston and Mary Bolton (Lamb) Johnston, of Charleston. Of their eight children, six are now (1908) living.

By profession a student of the conditions of physical health and of the means of preserving health to the well and restoring the sick to health, Doctor Buist says of the forms of exercise and modes of relaxation which he has enjoyed and found most helpful: "All forms of manual exercise, when I was young. My relaxation now I find in my books." A practicing physician for nearly half a century, and a teacher of young men for a large part of that time, Doctor Buist's words of advice to his young fellow-citizens of South Carolina deserve careful consideration. He writes: "Cultivate Christian character, with all that that implies, and it will lead you to proper methods and habits, giving you sound ideals of American life through which you will attain success."

His address is Charleston, South Carolina.

WILBUR EMORY BURNETT

BURNETT, WILBUR EMORY, banker, was born September 29, 1854, at Alexander, Buncombe county, North Carolina. He is the son of Jackson S. Burnett and Mary Eliza (Alexander) Burnett. Through John Alexander and James Mitchell Alexander he traces his ancestry to Alexander, Earl of Stirling, and Donald, Lord of the Isles; and this strain of sturdy Scotch blood has made itself manifest all through his life. Jackson S. Burnett was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who gradually won his way from a country parish to a village and then a city charge. Although Wilbur Burnett's mother died when he was yet young, the home atmosphere, under the gentle, modest influence of the father, has remained a power throughout his life, developing a strong sense of duty, while the intellectual life of both home and school early manifested itself in a taste for reading, especially the biographies of great men. These in turn fostered an intense desire to be independent and to accomplish something in life.

When it came to the decision as to what his life-work should be, under his father's influence he selected a business career, for which an education at Wofford college and Oakland academy, in Georgia, had laid a firm foundation. He was graduated from Wofford college in 1876. He at once commenced work as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Spartanburg, South Carolina. His cash capital amounted to two dollars, and he had not a relative or a moneyed friend in the state—a fact which is probably the basis of his belief that "in the beginning of any young man's career, money is not an essential factor; sturdy manhood is not developed through the medium of money."

From bookkeeper he was promoted to be assistant cashier, cashier, and president, of the bank where he started. Contact with men broadened his interests as well as his views, and he became identified with a number of financial and commercial enterprises, as treasurer and then as president of the Fidelity Loan and Trust company, of Spartanburg; president of the Spartanburg chamber of commerce, and of the Spartanburg Clearing House association; president of the Electric Manufac-

turing and Power company, of Spartanburg; vice-president of the Mechanics Building and Loan association; director of the Spartan mills.

Apart from these distinctively business relations, his interest in education is manifest, in that he is president of the Wofford college alumni, and trustee of Wofford and Converse colleges; director of the Wofford College lyceum and the Converse Choral society, and president of the local Chi Psi alumni association. He has also identified himself with public interests in many ways, as captain of the Spartan Rifles of the state militia, as member and director of the Spartan City club, a member of the Masonic order and of the Democratic party. As is natural, his attention has been turned to the agricultural problem, and here he has found his recreation, life having been too strenuous to admit of physical culture apart from the business of life.

He was married, October 9, 1883, to Miss Gertrude H. DuPré, and has had nine children, of whom seven are now living.

In regard to the policy which should be followed by the state, Mr. Burnett gives the following features as those which have long appealed to him as founded in common sense: "A broader and more pronounced sentiment for education, that factor in all individual and state progress without which there can be no substantial development, either economic or political. Every influence which would foster or expand this great interest should be put in operation by the state. The construction of public highways with proper grades and macadam is an exceedingly important question, and the legislator who by some wise enactment can inaugurate a successful system of road-building would not only erect for himself a lasting monument, but would be to his fellow-countrymen a permanent benefactor.

The address of Mr. Burnett is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

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FRANKLIN A. BURROUGHS

BURROUGHS, FRANKLIN A., merchant, of Conway, Horry county, South Carolina, was born on April 16, 1872, in the town where he still resides. His father, Franklin Goram Burroughs, was a man of marked character. Enlisting in the Tenth South Carolina regiment, he fought through the War between the States until he was captured a few months before its close. Throughout the war he sent one-half of his pay back to Horry county, his adopted home, to be given to the women and children of the Confederacy. After the war, finding that he had lost all his property, he went to work as a day laborer to get another start; and, paying off all the debts of the business in which he had been a partner, he established anew the business which afterwards became the Burroughs & Collins Company. He built and operated the first steam cotton gin ever established in Horry county. He built and endowed the Burroughs school at Conway, South Carolina. He built the first steamboat ever built in Conway. With Mr. Collins he established the Bank of Conway, the first bank in the county. Having great faith in the future of the South, he invested largely in real estate when it had practically no market value; and time demonstrated his wisdom in this purchase. With the large business which he built up, his son is prominently identified.

Franklin Augustus Burroughs as a boy was not strong. With the regular tasks in all kinds of farm work given him by his father to be performed after school hours, his health improved until in young manhood it became excellent. His youthful interest was in horses, guns and boats. And he says: "Beside the two hours which were devoted to my education in manual labor, I was later trained in managing laborers in different kinds of work; I was trained to work from my childhood, and was never allowed to loaf in the streets; this training has contributed largely to any success I may have achieved in the different lines of work I have undertaken." He studied at the Burroughs school at Conway and at the Bingham school at Asheville, North Carolina; and in 1893 he began his business career as a clerk in the office of a steamship company. From the death of his father,

in 1897, the responsibility of maintaining the many and various business interests which the father had developed devolved upon the son. In 1895 he became vice-president of the Burroughs & Collins Company, a large real estate and naval stores business; and in 1897 he became secretary and treasurer of the company, as well as vice-president of a steamship line. From 1898 to 1905 he was president of the Conway Coast and Western Railroad company, which road he had organized and built. He sold his interest in this railroad in July, 1905. As president of the Horry Tobacco Warehouse company he established the tobacco industry in the county. He is president of the Woodstock company, which he organized, and is manager of the Waccamaw line of steamers, and has been prominent in various other important enterprises.

While Mr. Burroughs does not take an active part in politics, he is a Democrat by conviction. He is a member of the commission of public works, a trustee of the Burroughs school, has been alderman of Conway, and has been active in the movement to encourage immigration to South Carolina.

On January 16, 1896, he married Miss Iola Buck. They have three children living in 1908. Mr. Burroughs is affiliated with the Methodist church. He finds his favorite exercise and recreation in horseback riding.

Mr. Burroughs belongs to that class of public-spirited men of business whose energy in conducting their own affairs contributes greatly to the general welfare of the community in which they dwell.

His address is Conway, Horry county, South Carolina.

CHARLES ELFORD BURTS

BURTS, CHARLES ELFORD, since 1904 pastor of the Baptist church at Edgefield, South Carolina, was born near Donalds, in Abbeville county, South Carolina, December 5, 1867. There are few popular proverbs which have been more frequently proved false by facts than the proverb which speaks in derogatory terms of the "sons of ministers." Like a very large proportion of the useful ministers of the Gospel in our country, Mr. Burts is the son of a minister, the Reverend R. W. Burts. His father's family traces its descent from Frederic Burtz, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Newberry county, South Carolina. Through his mother, Mrs. Amanda (Latimer) Burts, he is descended from an English family who settled at Orry, Maryland.

His boyhood was passed in the country. He had vigorous health and was an active and robust boy, fond of out-of-door sports, and spending much of his time in the woods in hunting. But he was also trained to regular daily tasks of manual labor, working upon a farm until he was eighteen years of age, except the few months each spring and summer which he spent in a country school. He attended the high school at Honea Path in 1889, and entering Furman university, he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1893. He says: "My father had a large family of eleven children and was of limited means. At eighteen I left the farm to prepare myself for college; and I paid my entire expenses by my own personal efforts in teaching and in other ways."

From 1895 to 1898 he studied at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, and was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Master of Theology. Before taking this seminary course he had been principal of the Sally high school at Sally, South Carolina, and while he was teaching he had begun to preach regularly. He was determined in his choice of a life profession by deep conviction of duty; and he recalls with gratitude the fact that one of his instructors, Dr. C. H. Judson, of Furman university, was the first to speak to him directly and persuasively as to the work of preaching the Gospel. He feels that his early home

surroundings, and the devout life of his father (a preacher of the Gospel) and of his mother, were upon the whole the most potent factors in fixing the ideals of his life and in determining him in those aims and purposes which made the choice of the profession of minister of the Gospel inevitable.

After his graduation from the seminary at Louisville he was pastor at Gallatin, Tennessee, for two years. For the next four years, from 1900 to 1904, he was pastor of the Baptist church at Blackville, South Carolina. In the last named year he was chosen pastor of the Baptist church at Edgefield, South Carolina, where he has served his people acceptably, and the interests of the community with much of public spirit, for the last four years. In 1906 Furman university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He is a member of the state mission board of the Baptist denomination. He is also a member of the board of ministerial education of that church.

In his political relations he is identified with the Democratic party.

On June 28, 1905, he was married to Miss Sadie Watson, daughter of W. G. and Amanda Watson, of Anderson, South Carolina.

His address is Edgefield, South Carolina.

HOWARD BOBO CARLISLE

CARLISLE, HOWARD BOBO, lawyer and state senator, was born January 23, 1867, in Spartanburg, Spartanburg county, South Carolina. His father, John W. Carlisle, lawyer, member of state legislature, and captain in Confederate army, was a man of undaunted courage, much literary talent and a prominent worker in his church. His mother, Louisa (Bobo) Carlisle, a refined, good and true woman, was a marked influence in his life. His blood is Scotch-English; one of his ancestors, Anthony Foster, came to South Carolina prior to the War of the Revolution.

Reared in the city of his birth, his primary and preparatory education was received at private schools. He entered Wofford college, from which he was graduated A. B. with honor in 1885. Like his father and his grandfather, he chose the profession of law, and was matriculated as a law student at Vanderbilt university, where he again won honors, taking the founder's medal for best standing in law, though the youngest member of the class. He was graduated B. L. in 1887.

At once admitted to the bar when just of age, in 1888, he was appointed magistrate in Spartanburg. He was first master in equity for Spartanburg county, serving for four years. He then formed a partnership with his father and Judge Hydrick, and practiced with them until the partnership was dissolved by the elevation of Mr. Hydrick to the bench; since then the firm has been Carlisle & Carlisle.

Since November, 1905, he has been a state senator, first elected by a majority of more than two thousand, over an experienced politician, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hydrick, his former partner, who resigned to go upon the bench. In the senate he has been active and prominent in reform legislation. He was in charge of the bill providing for the creation of a state board of pardons; he was conspicuous in the attacks on the state dispensary, and in his advocacy of the law which established a state reform school.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been steward of his church since 1894, frequently delegate

to annual conferences, and since 1900 treasurer of the conference funds.

In politics he is, and has always been, a Democrat. Hunting was long his most enjoyable recreation, but he now finds his relaxation in home life, to which he is devoted.

On March 16, 1892, he was married to George F. Adam, daughter of Robert M. and Sophonia L. Adam, of Augusta, Georgia; five children—three boys and two girls—have been born to them, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Spartanburg, Spartanburg county, South Carolina.

SAMUEL JACKSON CARTLEDGE

CARTLEDGE, SAMUEL JACKSON, preacher of the Presbyterian Church, South, and pastor of Purity Presbyterian church, Chester, South Carolina, was born at Bold Spring, Franklin county, Georgia, May 9, 1864. He is the son of a minister of the Gospel, Rev. Groves H. Cartledge, who was "a successful teacher, an able theologian, a most acceptable preacher, a man of inflexible integrity, and a valiant champion of the right." His mother, Mrs. Annie (Lane) Cartledge, was a thoroughly educated woman of devout Christian character, whose influence upon the entire moral and spiritual life of her son has been marked and always for good. His earliest known ancestor in America was Joseph Cartledge, who came from Wales in 1700 and settled in Virginia.

The early life of Samuel Cartledge was passed in the country. Brought up on a farm, as a boy he learned how to do regular farm-hand work, and before he was seventeen he was doing the work of a man. By the circumstances of his family, he was thrown largely on his own resources. He often had to suspend his studies in order to work for a time on a farm, in a sawmill, or as a teacher in the school room, to procure the money to enable him to continue his studies.

He took courses of study at the Martin institute, Jefferson, Georgia, and at the N. G. A. C. (the University of Georgia), at Dahlonega, Georgia. Later he pursued courses of theological study at Princeton Theological seminary and at Columbia Theological seminary, for four years, from 1885 to 1889. On May 31, 1889, he was ordained a minister of the Gospel. He chose this profession, he says, "in obedience to what I believed to be a divine call. From childhood I wanted to preach the Gospel. My parents gave me to the ministry in infancy." Not only in the early love for his chosen profession, awakened while he was still a child in a Christian home, but in all other respects he feels that he owes "more to the influence of a cultured Christian home than to all the other influences in life."

His first pastorate was over the Presbyterian church at Gainesville, Georgia, for the five years from 1889 to 1894. Called

to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Washington, Georgia, he was minister at that church from 1894 until 1901, when he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Anderson, South Carolina, where he labored for five years, moving thence to Chester, South Carolina, March 15, 1906.

Mr. Cartledge married, November, 27, 1889, Miss Laura Burns; and they have had three children, of whom one is now living. He was married a second time, March 27, 1900, to Miss Reta Lamar Poullain. They have had one child.

His address is Chester, Chester county, South Carolina.

ROBERT ZIMMERMAN CATES

CATES, ROBERT ZIMMERMAN, mill president, was born at Glenn Springs, Spartanburg county, South Carolina, November 8, 1854. His parents were Robert Allen and Adrianna Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Cates. His father was a planter and merchant—a man of strong prejudices, but with a keenly sensitive conscience, who served as a private in the Seminole war, and held the office of commissioner of widows and orphans for the Confederate States government during the War between the States. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a woman of fine mind and excellent disposition, and her influence upon the moral and intellectual life of her son was wholesome and enduring. The earliest known ancestors of the family in America were Thomas Cates and Jonathan Pratt, both of whom were of English descent, the former settling in North Carolina and the latter in Virginia; and John Zimmerman and Jacob Wannamaker, both of whom emigrated from Germany and settled in South Carolina in the early part of the eighteenth century. Jacob Wannamaker served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war.

In childhood and youth Robert Cates lived in the country. His health was not robust, but he had a good constitution, and outdoor life and exercise, which he obtained while performing the light tasks that were required of him, increased his strength and greatly aided in the development of physical vigor and mental capacity. His preparatory studies were under Mr. C. S. Beard, a classical scholar of fine attainments. He attended Wofford college, but at the close of the junior year he was obliged to leave on account of financial reverses.

The active work of life he began at Glenn Springs, South Carolina, in 1874, as manager of his father's estate. He retained this position for five years, and then for one year was a clerk in Spartanburg. In 1880 he engaged as proprietor in the handling of cotton and commercial fertilizers. His venture was successful and he continued along these lines until 1890. Meanwhile he had become convinced that the great changes in the industrial system which had been going on for two decades had made the

South a promising field for the establishment and development of manufacturing interests, and he became president and treasurer of the Produco mills, in which capacity he served for eleven years. In 1896 he became president and treasurer of Arkwright mills, which position he still holds. His strong faith that the South was to become an extremely profitable field for manufacturing industry has shaped his successful business life.

Mr. Cates is a member of the Young Men's Christian association and of the Spartan City club. In politics he is a Democrat. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal church. In response to a request for suggestions that will help the young readers of this sketch of his life, he says that those who would succeed should acquire accurate information, draw logical conclusions from the knowledge they obtain, and promptly perform all the duties which devolve upon them. He believes that men can be led far more easily than they can be driven, and that personal and political morality are essential to the success of individuals and to the welfare of society. And he holds that in order to increase the prosperity of the country the government should make efficient efforts to secure new outlets for our products in manufactured form.

On October 31, 1895, Mr. Cates was married to Miss Anna Leigh Lafferty, of Virginia. Of their three children, all are now living.

The address of Mr. Cates is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

JAMES DAVIS CHAPMAN

CHAPMAN, JAMES DAVIS, D.D., since December, 1907, pastor of the First Baptist church of Valdosta, Georgia, comes from a family which in several sucessive generations has furnished a number of Baptist ministers to Georgia, while lawyers and doctors have been numerous in the family. They pride themselves rather upon their efforts to contribute to the moral and religious welfare of the communities where they reside, than upon any exceptional power either to acquire money or to arrogate to themselves public office.

He was born at Cave Spring, Floyd county, Georgia, April 3, 1861. His father, William B. Chapman, was a planter and merchant, for years a justice of the peace, and a man greatly esteemed by the members of his own church, to whom he was an especially helpful friend, his life characterized by honesty and piety. His mother was Anna (Davis) Chapman, a daughter of Rev. James Davis, whose father, William Davis, served in the Revolutionary war under Lafayette. Through both his mother's and his father's ancestors he is of English descent.

As a young boy he had very delicate health and was inclined to devote himself exclusively to reading, the Bible and the English poets and orators being his especial delight. But during his later boyhood and his early manhood the outdoor work which he did upon a farm thoroughly established his health. He says: "I ploughed on a farm for nine years. This outdoor work gave me a strong constitution by the time I was twenty."

He prepared himself for college while he was working on the farm; and studied algebra, geometry, and the elements of Latin and Greek, with occasional consultations of an hour or two with a scholarly friend. In 1881 he was able to enter the sophomore class in Mercer university, at Macon, Georgia, from which institution he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B. and with the second honor in his class for average standing in the studies of the course. "A growing conviction that to enter the Christian ministry was his duty" led him to undertake a course of study at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, from 1884-1887, when he received the degree of Master of Theology. For the seven years from that

time until 1894 he was pastor of a Baptist church at Milledgeville, Georgia. For the next year he served as financial agent of Mercer university. From 1895-1896 he was pastor at Hawkinsville, Georgia. For the four years from 1896 to 1900 he discharged the duties of pastor of the Duffy Street church, at Savannah, Georgia, and from 1900 to December, 1907, he was pastor of the First Baptist church of Anderson, South Carolina. On the date last named he resigned in order to become pastor of the First Baptist church of Valdosta, Georgia. In each and every field of his labor he has been an active and effective helper in educational, mission and benevolent work.

While in national politics he finds himself in sympathy with the members of the Democratic party and has voted with that party, he says: "I always try to vote for the best man, regardless of party."

The appreciative estimate placed upon Doctor Chapman by the denomination in which he is the pastor of one of its most influential churches, is shown in the fact that he was a trustee of Mercer university from 1893-1899; that Mercer university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1894; and that he has been a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville since 1902.

He married Miss Janie May Weston, of Albany, Georgia, November 2, 1887. They have had five children, of whom four are now (1908) living.

Questioned as to the books and the lines of reading which he has found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life, Doctor Chapman answers: "The Bible, both in the English and in the original; the lives and the works of Benjamin H. Hill, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster, in political life; the works of John A. Broadus, Charles H. Spurgeon, and Dwight L. Moody, for practical theology." He also feels himself personally indebted to the editorial work of H. H. Tucker in the "Christian Index" for intellectual stimulus and aid in forming his habits of thought. To the young people of his state, in writing of sound ideals for American life, he says: "Honesty, sobriety and industry, coupled with the right relation to God and a desire to be useful to our fellow-men, will make us not only the foremost people of the world in wealth, but the leaders in happiness-making for our own people and in the uplifting of all nations to the highest ideal of life."

The address of Doctor Chapman is Valdosta, Georgia.

JOHN ABNEY CHAPMAN

CHAPMAN, JOHN ABNEY, bookseller and author, was born in Saluda (then Edgefield) county, South Carolina, March 9, 1821. His parents were John and Sophia (Abney) Chapman. His father was a land surveyor and manufacturer of cotton gins, who held the office of magistrate or justice of the peace, and was noted for his devotion to truth and abhorrence of profanity. The earliest known ancestor of the family in America was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Giles Chapman, who came from Bridlington, on the North Sea, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and was one of the first settlers of the town of Newberry, South Carolina.

In childhood and youth John Chapman was in delicate health. He lived near the Saluda river, remote from towns and railroads, amid the beautiful surroundings of an almost ideal country home. His naturally poetic temperament was developed and strengthened by his walks in the fields and forests, and this early and intimate association with nature made an impression upon his mind which strongly influenced all his subsequent life. He also had a marked taste for books, but his facilities for obtaining an education were limited to the "old field" schools of his neighborhood, which were of a very low grade, and to private study.

From September, 1863, to the close of the War between the States, Mr. Chapman was a private soldier in the Confederate States army, but he was so severely wounded in May, 1864, that he was wholly incapacitated for further service in the field.

For the active work of life he chose first the occupation of his father, the making of cotton gins; but this work was distasteful, and he discarded it in order to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, but as the profession was not at all to his taste, he followed it only five years. He then commenced teaching school, but this proved even less agreeable than the law, and in 1861 he exchanged the vocation of educator for the business of bookseller, in which he found a most congenial occupation. For a long term of years "Chapman's Bookstore" was one of the best known institutions of the town.

While carrying on his book business Mr. Chapman was a careful reader along the lines of history, biography, romance, poetry, science, religion, and philosophy. He chose his books wisely, and was a profound and independent thinker. As an author he has won wide and most honorable recognition. His "History of South Carolina," which was adopted several years ago by the board of education, is still in use as a text-book in the public schools of the state. He assisted the late Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in the preparation of Stephens' "History of the United States," the larger portion of the research and the writing being done by Mr. Chapman, who, while engaged in the task and afterward, paid frequent visits to "Liberty Hall" and spent much time there with Mr. Stephens in his home. In 1892 he wrote and published a second part to Chief Justice John Belton O'Neall's "Annals of Newberry." This was a heavy undertaking, involving the tracing of numerous families and individuals through several generations and states; for the work was largely biographical, embracing a roster of the men from Newberry county who served in the War between the States, with many biographical sketches. The work possesses great local interest, and, with O'Neall's "Annals," makes a valuable book. He also wrote a "History of Edgefield" (1897). Besides his prose works, Mr. Chapman has written a great deal of poetry. Of this, the larger part is in a serious and contemplative vein, dealing chiefly with the spiritual side of life, yet free from the sadness and melancholy that usually pertains to poems of this character. His poems breathe hope and happiness for the present and peace and joy for the future. Among his books of poems are the following: "The Walk and Other Poems" (1875); "Within the Veil" (1879); "Poems for Young and Old" (1896), and "The Wandering Jew" (1900). Because of his scholarship and the great value of his literary productions, Newberry college conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Chapman never took an active part in politics. The only official positions he ever held, and these were almost forced upon him, were those of town clerk of Newberry and justice of the peace. He is a man of deep contemplation and earnest thought, desiring and seeking to know whatever is knowable concerning human life and destiny. He is a man of great moral courage and of strong faith. Living a life of such earnestness

of purpose, with a profound sense of the great aim and end of human existence, he is not afraid of the mysteries of either the present or the future, and is ready any time to exchange the one for the other. His attitude, now past his four score years, is thus expressed in his own verse:

"My spirit yearns for that far other shore
Towards which the purest spirits all aspire."

Yet he is not a recluse. His is no discontented old age. His interest in current events and in good literature is real and active. He walks the streets with a step which, though not so elastic, is as cheerful as in the time when he was young, and greets his friends with a smile as brave as he gave them in his early days. He has set a most excellent example, and has developed a noble character. He has done useful and honorable work in literature, and he has been a power for good in the community in which he has lived. He has had high ideals and his conduct has been guided by them. And so it is safe to say that, when judged by the standards that are always true, his life has been a great success.

On May 1, 1845, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Mary A. Chapman. Of their six children, five are now (1908) living.

Since the above sketch was written, Mr. Chapman died at his home in Newberry, South Carolina, September 9, 1906.

WILLIAM GUION CHILDS

CHILDS, WILLIAM GUION, banker, and since its organization president of the Bank of Columbia, now residing at Columbia, South Carolina, was born at Hoke Factory, South Carolina, October 2, 1850. His father, Lysander D. Childs, was a strong business man engaged in manufacturing and banking; and his mother was Mrs. Nancy (Hoke) Childs.

He was born in the country. His health as a boy was delicate, although as a man he has always had vigorous health. The circumstances of his family were such as to relieve him from the necessity of working in order to secure the means to defray the expenses of an education. His father sent him to the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated, at the age of twenty, on July 4, 1870. Textbooks on engineering were his favorite subjects of study; and reading along this line he has found profitable and helpful in subsequent years. Soon after his graduation from the Virginia institute he began to work as a clerk in the Carolina National bank, at Columbia, South Carolina; and since the Bank of Columbia was organized, in 1892, Mr. Childs has been president of that bank. He has been president of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens railroad since the completion of that line of railway in 1890.

Mr. Childs has interested himself in military affairs, and served for a year as the first lieutenant of the Governor's Guards of Columbia. He is a Mason. A Democrat by conviction, he has never departed from his allegiance to that party, although he has uniformly declined to have anything to do with "free silver doctrines."

In his religious convictions he is identified with the Episcopal church.

On September 2, 1872, Mr. Childs was married to Alice Gibbes, daughter of the late Robert W. Gibbes. They have had eleven children, of whom eight are living in 1907. They also have ten grandchildren.

In response to the question, "what sport, amusement, form of exercise or mode of relaxation do you enjoy and find most

helpful?" Mr. Childs replies, "attending to my own business, letting other people's business alone." Since he seems to young Americans the spirit of this maxim, while it is evident that his own business has often consisted in doing business for others, while through his success many beside himself have profited, it is to be inferred that Mr. Childs does not intend to have a strictly selfish interpretation put upon his words. To the young people of his state who wish to attain success in life, Mr. Childs commends "honesty in business affairs, and the habit of not fearing work."

ABEL McKEE CHREITZBERG

CHREITZBERG, ABEL McKEE, D. D., is one of the honored fathers in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of South Carolina. He is the author of "Early Methodism in the Carolinas," a history prepared to make the present generation more familiar with the rugged and heroic Christian characters of those early apostles of Methodism in the Carolinas, the circuit riders and tireless evangelistic preachers of the first half of the nineteenth century. Doctor Chreitzberg at eighty-six, in his ripe and well-preserved old age, to the younger ministry and to the laity of his denomination and to the citizens of his state, all parts of which from coast to mountains have witnessed his earnest Christian labors, himself stands as a mellow and lovable type of the Methodist preachers and pastors of whom he writes.

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 17, 1820, in the home of an humble but pious baker of sterling honesty, George Chreitzberg, a class leader, steward and trustee in the Methodist church, he knew in his childhood the pure and helpful influence of a Christian home in which the best traditions of ancestral German piety and love of the Bible sweetened and strengthened a life of honest daily toil.

"Early in life," he writes, "I was brought under the influence of the early Methodist preachers, such men as Bishop William Capers and Bishop James O. Andrew, with others like them: so it is no wonder that I became early in life a Methodist minister." His boyhood was passed under such influences as these: the prime of his manhood was spent with the generation who lived in the stirring times of the War between the States and the decades that followed it; and as an active itinerant preacher he has been known and loved for half a century in all parts of the state.

With the best of health in his boyhood, and fond of boyish sports, he was an insatiable reader. At fifteen he secured for himself a place as clerk and bookkeeper with Wilkes & Middleton, factors, at Charleston, and he kept their books for three years, until he was eighteen. He had been trained in the city

schools of Charleston from the time he was three years old until he was fifteen. Having no other plan for life than to fit himself for commercial business, he had made no preparation for college. When the call to be a preacher of the Gospel came to him, and he announced to his employers his purpose to become a preacher, the firm were unwilling to let him leave them. In reply to his statement that he intended to "preach," the senior partner said: "There is no money in that." "I told him that I was fully aware of that fact," says Doctor Chreitzberg, "but that money was not my object." He was at once admitted as a preacher on trial (although a boy of but eighteen) by the South Carolina conference held at Cheraw, in January, 1839. Two years were spent at Wilbrahan academy, that Methodist institution in Massachusetts which has trained so many useful preachers for the Methodist church.

For fifty-four years Doctor Chreitzberg was engaged in the active duties of the Christian ministry, and of the fourteen years since he retired from more active duties he writes, with a touch of that practical and pious humor which has given pungency to his preaching: "I can occasionally preach still! and I still hold to practice as important!" A presiding elder for twenty-three years (ten stations, nineteen circuits); for two years a missionary among the negroes; in 1897 publishing an exceptionally interesting work, the result of much painstaking preparation, yet done with heartiest love of the subject, "Early Methodism in the Carolinas,"—Doctor Chreitzberg has been for over threescore years closely connected with the Methodist Episcopal ministry of South Carolina. He has written much for the religious press, and he still delights in the use of his pen at eighty-six.

On December 26, 1839, he married Miss Anna E. Manno, and of their four children, one (Reverend H. F. Chreitzberg) is a preacher, a member of the Western North Carolina conference. After some years he was married a second time, to Miss Hattie E. Kilgore, of Newberry, South Carolina. Of their five children, four are living, and after liberal courses of education are engaged in the active work of life.

After a life which seems to have been filled with such active efforts for his fellow-men, he nevertheless says, in the humility which has marked so many preachers of the Gospel: "I have tried to do good. Many have done better. My failures may

have been for lack of industry. It is always well to be 'zealously affected in a good work.' My only employment was in building up churches in Carolina for fifty-four consecutive years, and striving to better human life as I could."

In June, 1890, Wofford college conferred upon him the well-merited honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Asked to make a helpful suggestion to the young Americans of the state to which he has given his life, he writes: "I do not know anything better than Ecclesiastes xii: 13: 'Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: fear God, and keep His commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.'"

The address of Dr. Chreitzberg is Columbia, South Carolina.

NIELS CHRISTENSEN, JR.

CHRISTENSEN, NIELS, Jr., editor, state senator, son of Niels Christensen and Abbie Holmes, was born at Beaufort, Beaufort county, South Carolina, April 21, 1876. His father, a native of Denmark, settled in Beaufort soon after the war and established a lumber and hardware business and became the largest individual taxpayer in the county. He served for many years as consul for Norway and Sweden at Beaufort, and was for several terms warden of the town. The founders of his mother's family came to this country from Ireland and Scotland about the year 1719 and settled in New England. When she was twelve years of age the family removed to Beaufort, South Carolina.

The subject of this sketch inherited a good physical constitution and a fondness for outdoor life. He was interested in reading history, biography, and essays upon questions of public interest. Until he was twelve years of age he lived at Beaufort. He then spent some time in New England, attending first the Allen school, at West Newton, Massachusetts, in 1888-89, and then the high school at Brookline. He began the active work of life as a clerk in his father's hardware store, bookkeeper, and superintendent in planing mill, becoming at length his father's partner in these business enterprises. In 1899 he was appointed to his first political office,—a member of the county board of education.

To the pursuits already mentioned he added, in 1904, the more congenial work of publishing and editing "The Beaufort Gazette." He conducted this weekly newspaper with such intelligence, zeal and energy that in 1904, after a spirited campaign against an incumbent who had held the office for eight years, on an anti-ring-rule issue, he was elected state senator for Beaufort county, taking the oath of office in January, 1905. In that year he introduced a resolution providing for a legislative committee to examine the state fisheries and recommend legislation to develop and protect the same and provide the state a revenue therefrom. This resolution was passed, and he was made chairman of the committee. The recommendations were enacted into

law at the next session, and inaugurated a unique system that is accomplishing the objects for which it was created. A committee to investigate the state dispensary was also appointed during the session of 1905, and of this, too, Mr. Christensen was appointed a member. Upon his motion, the committee was divided into sub-committees, and upon one of these he served with Honorable J. F. Lyon, of Abbeville. This sub-committee produced witnesses before the committee of the whole during meetings that covered more than a year. The evidence of corruption produced so stirred the commonwealth that the state dispensary system was overthrown by the legislature after the issue had been passed on by the people at large in a primary election. He was one of the leaders in the senate in the establishment of a reformatory, and the State Audubon commission, and he supported bills for compulsory education, a marriage license law, and ten hours for mill workers. He is a member of the senate committees on finance, education, and military, and is chairman of the committees on immigration and printing. He is a director of the immigration society, and of the Audubon society of the state.

In religious belief he is a Unitarian. In politics he is a positive Democrat. He is a Knight of Pythias. During the year 1904-05 he was vice-president of the State Press association.

JESSE FRANKLIN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, JESSE FRANKLIN, M. D., physician, farmer, and business man, was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, February 7, 1847. His parents were Robert Easley and Elizabeth Catherine (Bomar) Cleveland. His father was a physician and financier, who had large business interests. He neither held nor sought official position, but took an active interest in public affairs and was especially earnest in promoting improvements in his town and county. He was noted for his practical ideas, sound judgment, sociability, and loyalty to his friends. The earliest known ancestor of the family in this country was Alexander Cleveland, senior, who came from England and settled on the Bull Run, in Prince William county, Virginia. His son, Alexander, junior, and his grandson, John, removed to Blue Run, Orange county, Virginia. John, who was born in 1695, removed to Wilkes county, North Carolina, where he reared a large family. Two of his sons, Benjamin and Robert, were soldiers in the Revolution, and were distinguished for leadership and bravery at King's Mountain and elsewhere. Jesse Cleveland, a son of Robert, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the first settlers of the town of Spartanburg. He was a merchant by occupation, and was noted for his honesty and integrity. As judged by the standards of that time, he accumulated considerable property, mostly in land, a large part of which is now held by his descendants.

In childhood and youth the subject of this sketch was delicate in appearance, but his health was always good. He delighted in outdoor sports—riding, fishing, hunting, etc., and when not in school spent most of his time in the open air with dogs and gun. Though his home was in town, he was always a great lover of nature, and spent much of his lesiure time in the country. Both as boy and man, the woods, streams, and animal life of every kind, have had for him a strong fascination. He was never obliged to regularly perform manual labor, but when a boy he was required, with his brother, John B. Cleveland, to do considerable work in the vegetable garden. He states that he did not

love the work, but his "father liked a good garden and he was very persuasive."

He attended the preparatory school of Wofford college until that institution was closed on account of the war. After peace was declared he returned to college and pursued his studies to the junior year, when he left in order to study medicine. In 1867 he attended lectures at South Carolina Medical college, Charleston, and two years later he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Spartanburg, and was successful therein, but other interests demanded his attention and he retired from practice in 1885. In addition to attending to his large farming interests, he is president of the Tucapau Cotton mills, and a director in the Whitney, the Arkwright, the D. E. Converse company, and the Arcadia Cotton mills, of the First National Bank of Spartanburg, the Fidelity Loan and Trust company, the Limestone Lime company, and the Spartanburg city water works. In January, 1903, he was appointed by Governor M. B. McSweeney, for a term of four years, a commissioner for the Cedar Springs Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. At the close of this period he was reappointed for another term.

In the spring of 1864, when the state reserves of seventeen-year-old boys were called out, he became a soldier in the Confederate States army. He served in the "Spartan Rangers," a cavalry force commanded by Captain William Wilkins, until the end of the war. He took part in several engagements on the coast of the state, and when Stoneman's army passed through South Carolina, after General Lee's surrender, he was captured and paroled.

In the choice of a profession he followed his own inclination, though he was doubtless influenced to some extent by the fact that his father was a physician. In estimating the relative strength of various influences which have contributed to his success in life, he places that of home as by far the strongest. He states that his mother and wife "were the best of women, doing everything they could for the moral elevation of all near them." He has read largely on many and widely varying subjects, but he has derived the most pleasure, and possibly the greatest improvement, from works of travel and biography.

In politics Mr. Cleveland has always been a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. He finds his principal pleasure and relaxation in riding in the country, looking after his farming interests, planning improvements, building roads, and conversing with his friends. In reply to a request for suggestions which he thinks will help young people to become successful in life, he says: "Honesty is not only the best policy, but it pays the biggest per centum in actual cash of any investment a man can make. This, coupled with industry, perseverance, sobriety, and ordinary intellect, in a healthy body, is bound to bring success."

Doctor Cleveland was married to Miss Caro V. Zimmerman, June 19, 1873. They have had five sons and one daughter, all of whom, with the exception of one son, are now (1908) living.

His postoffice address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

JOHN GEORGE CLINKSCALES

CLINKSCALES, JOHN GEORGE, professor of mathematics in Wofford college, was born in Abbeville county, South Carolina, May 28, 1855. His parents were George B. and Eliza A. (Black) Clinkscales. His father was a planter whose marked characteristics were accuracy and persistency. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a woman of fine qualities of mind and heart, and it was largely owing to her skilful management that her son was able to secure a college education. The earliest ancestor of his father's family in this country was Adam Clinkscales, who came from Scotland in 1744 and settled in Maryland. His son, Francis, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to South Carolina and settled in what is now Anderson county, and accumulated what in those days was considered a fortune. His mother's grandfather, Joseph Black, came from Ireland in the eighteenth century. Though a blacksmith by occupation, he was a great reader. He educated his sons at South Carolina college; he represented Abbeville county as member of the legislature for several terms; and he died while holding the office of treasurer of the state. At the time of his death one of his sons was in congress, one was a representative in the state legislature from Abbeville county, another from York county, one from Richland county, and still another was state senator from Richland.

When the War between the States closed, John George Clinkscales was nine years old. Up to that time his life had been free from care and toil; but conditions now were greatly changed, and he had to perform all the duties that naturally devolve upon a boy who works on a farm. Whenever it was possible he attended the common schools near his home, and later he attended a school in Williamston, South Carolina, at which he was prepared for Wofford college. From the last named institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in June, 1876, and in 1893 he received the degree of A. M. A brief post-graduate course was taken at Johns Hopkins university in 1896.

He began the active work of life as a teacher at Cherokee Springs, Spartanburg county, South Carolina. For three years

he taught in the common schools of Spartanburg county. At the end of this period he became a teacher in the Williamston Female college; but after a year his eyes failed, and he was obliged to give up teaching for several years. In 1884 he was elected school commissioner of Anderson county, and held that office until September, 1887, when he became professor of mathematics in Columbia Female college. This position he held for five years. When Clemson college was organized, Professor Clinkscales was elected to the position of associate professor of mathematics. In this capacity he served for three years, when he was chosen to the full professorship as the successor to Doctor Strode. In 1899 he was called to and accepted the chair of mathematics in Wofford college, his alma mater, which position he still retains. He has preached the gospel of education for more than a quarter of a century, making more addresses in its behalf, perhaps, than any other man in South Carolina. He has made it a point to learn something from every one whom he has attempted to teach, no matter whether the person was ignorant or cultured, black or white—a fact which, in some measure at least, may account for his success as an educator.

In 1878, Professor Clinkscales was made captain of a horse company called (in honor of Congressman John Evins) the "Evins Guards." He is an ardent Democrat, and, while he has never sought official position, he has taken an active part in the politics of his state. In 1876 he threw himself with zeal into the thick of the fight; and during the memorable campaign of that year he rendered yeoman's service to his party. In later years he has made many able political speeches.

He has written "How Zack Came to College" (in 1903), and he has in course of preparation a series of letters to young men which are to be published in book form. While at college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. His later life has been so full of work that he has not joined fraternities or clubs. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On March 14, 1878, Mr. Clinkscales was married to Miss Sallie C. Hutto. Of their eight children, five are now (1908) living.

His postoffice address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

CHARLES JONES COLCOCK

COLCOCK, CHARLES JONES, planter, colonel of cavalry, railroad and bank director, was born near "Boiling Springs," in Barnwell district, South Carolina, on April 30, 1820.

The earliest known ancestor of his name in America was Captain John Colcock, from Essex, England, who settled in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1730. A line of distinguished ancestors of other surnames had come from England. Doctor Henry Woodward, the first English settler in South Carolina, was a member of the Sanford expedition to Port Royal in 1666, and remained with the Indians, holding the country for the English crown; Colonel John Godfrey accompanied the first settlers of Charlestown in 1670, and was a member of the colonial council and commander of the colonial troops; Honorable John Colcock was a member of the colonial congress in 1775, and secretary of the privy council of South Carolina; William Smith, who came from Buckinghamshire, was judge of the supreme court, and one of the founders of Kings (now Columbia) and of Princeton college.

His father, Thomas Hutson Colcock, who was a planter, had studied law, and when the Nullification convention of 1832 to 1833 was called he became a member of that body. His mother (who was Eliza Mary Hay before her marriage) died when he was still a boy, and from an early age he lived with his grandparents.

A boy with strong physique, with no marked difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education, his early life was passed partly in the country and partly in the city of Charleston. After a preliminary academic education at "Boiling Springs," Barnwell district, and at the grammar school of Charleston college, he determined upon a practical business education, which he acquired in the counting-house of one of the firms of cotton factors at Charleston.

Active work on his own responsibility he began as a rice planter. Afterward he became the partner in the firm of Feckler & Colcock; and still later he entered as a partner into the cotton

factorage house of "Colcock, McCauley & Molloy," in Charleston, South Carolina. Still later he became a planter of sea island cotton, at the mouth of Colleton river, Beaufort district, South Carolina.

As director of the "Bank of the State"; as originator of the Charleston and Savannah railroad; as director of the Memphis, Chattanooga and Charleston railroad, he performed services of lasting importance for the public welfare.

He was colonel of the Third South Carolina cavalry throughout the War between the States, from 1861 to 1865, having for his territory part of the coast of South Carolina; and during the last two years of the war he was commander of the third military district.

"A charming host, a fascinating and interesting conversationalist, and possessed of strong, magnetic personality," says a biographer, "he wielded a large influence in social, commercial and political circles"—an influence often exerted in most kindly ways for his friends, as well as in the promotion of public enterprises.

He died at Elmwood, South Carolina, October 22, 1891, and was buried at Stoney Creek cemetery, near McPhersonville. In his honor a memorial tablet, with the simple inscription, "Hero of Honey Hill," has been placed on a wall of the Hampton county court-house by the survivors of the Third South Carolina regiment.

BENJAMIN GRIER COLLINS

COLLINS, BENJAMIN GRIER, merchant, banker, was born on a farm near Yauhanna Ferry on the Big Pee Dee river, Georgetown county, South Carolina, on October 6, 1845, son of Robert Hearn Collins and Mary Jane (Grier) Collins. His father was a well-to-do farmer, of a decidedly religious nature, firm convictions and great determination, and at one time served as captain of a company of state militia. He was of Holland-Dutch extraction, and his grandfather, who was the founder of the family in this country, was born in Holland. His grandmother on the paternal side was of Irish descent, though a native of Georgetown county, South Carolina.

The childhood and early youth of Mr. Collins were passed in the country, where, on his father's farm, he formed habits of industry, performed his share of the farm work, and secured the educational advantages usually accorded farmers' sons in those days. His ambition was to take up some form of merchandising, but before he was able to carry into effect his desires in this direction the War between the States came on, and at sixteen years of age he entered the Confederate army. He remained in the Confederate service until he was twenty, having taken part in the campaigns of Virginia and the Carolinas under Gary and Haskell. He was in the battles in and around Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, and was mustered out at the fall of Richmond in April, 1865.

The fortunes of war left him penniless and he was compelled by necessity to engage in whatever promised a livelihood. After two years spent on the farm he turned to lumbering. In the year 1869 he engaged in merchandising at Conway, South Carolina, in a small way, and, through persistent effort, square dealing and good management, his business rapidly increased. In 1895 it was incorporated under the name of the Burroughs & Collins company, with about half a million dollars assets. The firm does a wholesale and retail business, and has six branch stores in the county. Mr. Collins was instrumental in the organization of the Waccamaw Line steamers in 1890, and is now president of the company.

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B. G. Collins

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In 1884 Mr. Collins was elected county commissioner for Horry county, South Carolina, and was returned to this office in the years 1886-1887. He has been president of the Bank of Conway from its organization in 1893. He has always exhibited an intelligent interest in the development of the community. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a member of the Masonic order, and is a Republican in politics. Until the year 1890 he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but when the Tillman issue of that year was made the paramount plank of the party, he supported the Republican candidates.

Mr. Collins is a firm believer in the true dignity of labor, and a strong advocate of the useful training of the muscles as well as the brain and heart. Industry, he conceives, lies at the root of all success, and should receive unstinted encouragement at the same time that noble principles and right motives are instilled into the mind. He is a good example of his own theories and has earned the right to be placed among the substantial, high-minded, progressive citizens of the state.

On September 4, 1870, he married Laura J. Cooper, daughter of Timothy and Harriett Cooper, of Horry county. Of their eleven children, ten are now (1907) living.

The address of Mr. Collins is Conway, Horry county, South Carolina.

HARVEY TOLIVER COOK

COOK, HARVEY TOLIVER, A. M., Litt. D., of Furman university, Greenville, South Carolina, was born in Abbeville county, South Carolina, April 23, 1848. His father, Frederick Cook, was a farmer, whose earliest known American ancestor, Henry Cook, came from Germany and settled in South Carolina, at Hard Labor Creek, Abbeville county, shortly before the Revolutionary war. Professor Cook feels that his father's family is noteworthy chiefly for industrious and successful toil, and for the honesty and sound principles inculcated through their Calvinistic training and philosophy of life.

In his boyhood daily tasks were assigned him, in summer and in winter. He knew how to "care for and feed with corn the large lots of swine which annually filled the smokehouse." As a boy he was charged with the duty of "watching over a drove of cows which roamed through a circuit of five miles, and of getting them home by milking time." He writes: "It is no mean fortune to be born in an humble station where one deals early in life with the primal relations of things. This knowledge of animals on the farm, in connection with farming and with good school instruction, I have always considered to be a broad, responsive foundation for whatever higher education I may have gained. It gives to the country-bred boy an advantage over the city-bred boy, when competition is fierce, in the fact that his wants are few; and the lesson of 'doing without,' well learned in his boyhood, comes naturally into play in the later tests of life."

From September, 1864, until April, 1865, he served in the South Carolina militia, beginning as private and finishing service as orderly sergeant of his company. He did not begin the serious work of acquiring an education until he was nineteen, and then paid his own expenses by his own labor for two or three years. He studied at several private schools; and, later, at Furman university, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1873. In 1885 the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He began to teach in December, 1870, in Captain J. B. Patrick's high school, at Greenville, South

Carolina. His own personal preference led to his choice of teaching as a profession. He feels the wisdom of learning from criticism of one's self; and he writes: "My non-admirers have had much to do with such success as I have won in life." He was an assistant teacher in Patrick's high school from 1871 to 1881.

In 1881 he was appointed professor of ancient languages, and, later, professor of the Greek language and literature, in Furman university. While Professor Cook has devoted himself primarily to the work of instruction in the university, he has been actively identified with the life and the interests of the Baptist church, of which he is a member and of which he writes: "A church here in Greenville satisfies all my longings for contact with my fellows in organizations outside of my family." He is not identified with any fraternities or clubs. But the fact of his interest in the social life and the public affairs of his community is witnessed by the positions he has filled. He was a trustee of the Greenville graded schools from 1888 to 1893. He was an alderman of Greenville from 1891 to 1893. He was a member of the state board of education from 1893 to 1902. And he acted as auditor of the Baptist state convention from 1889 to 1903. He is now engaged in writing a "History of Baptist Education in South Carolina."

His exercise "takes a useful turn"; and his relaxation he finds in reading inspiring books and by "change of work and interchange of jokes." He believes that college athletics receive altogether too much attention. He writes: "The intercollegiate games would not be tolerated were the public sentiment healthy; they are a sort of Cretan bull, to which must be sacrificed yearly twice seven of our Athenian youth."

More than thirty years spent as a member of the faculty of a college give Professor Cook the right to speak with a degree of authority upon the need of improvement in the ideals of our American life, and he writes: "Sound ideals in our American life will be best nurtured by an acquaintance with the Bible. Apart from all religious considerations, it furnishes the soundest principles and encourages the formation of the best habits. We need not a reformatory for bad boys so much as a reform of the parents,—in the ideals and practice of the parents of well-

to-do families. The republic is receiving detriment whenever the family standard relaxes."

For the young people of South Carolina he writes: "Never do when in a crowd what you would not do if you were alone and after sober thought, and never lose for a moment your sense of personal accountability to God."

On January 25, 1875, Professor Cook married Miss Carrie Carpenter. They have had eight children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

The prolonged and efficient work of Professor Cook for the higher education of South Carolina was publicly recognized in 1903, when Furman university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt. D.

His address is Furman university, Greenville, South Carolina.

ARTHUR BLEDSOE COOKE

COOKE, ARTHUR BLEDSOE, Ph. D., professor of German and French at Wofford college, was born at Meltons, Louisa county, Virginia, June 15, 1869. His parents were George W. and Sallie F. A. Cooke. His father was a merchant,—a man of sober judgment and excellent character.

Habits of industry were formed in his early youth. When not in school he performed the various duties required of a boy on a farm. This service developed and strengthened his physical powers and gave him a respect for all honest work. He attended the "old field" school in his neighborhood, a graded school in Gordonsville, and at the Virginia Midland academy, and later the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1895. Post-graduate courses in belles lettres were taken in the universities of Göttingen and Berlin (1899-1900). In 1901 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Virginia.

In 1887 he became assistant teacher in the graded school at Gordonsville, Virginia. With the exception of time passed in study at the institutions above named, he has continued teaching. In 1895, immediately upon graduation from the University of Virginia, he became professor of German and French at Wofford college, which position he still retains.

He is the author of "Essays on Work and Life" (1904). In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On September 26, 1899, Professor Cooke was married to Miss Stella V. Crider. Of their four children, two are now living.

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

PRESTON SAMUEL COOPER

COOPER, PRESTON SAMUEL, president of the Bank of Tampa, Tampa, Florida, and of the Merchants and Planters bank at Mullins, South Carolina, formerly a wholesale merchant and mayor of Mullins, was born at Cool Spring, Horry county, South Carolina, on the 10th of March, 1870. His father, Noah Bryant Cooper, was a man of wide acquaintance, who, as state tax collector, as treasurer of Kingston parish, South Carolina, from 1861 to 1865, as probate judge of Horry county, South Carolina, as member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and as mayor of Mullins, made a reputation for honesty, perseverance and faithfulness to duty which is an inheritance prized by his sons. Eleven of his grown children came together at the old homestead in August, 1906, to honor the memory of their father; they gathered around the table of their mother and assured her of their loving respect. She was Mrs. Lucinda (Jenerette) Cooper, descended from one of the families of French Huguenots whose exile from their native land did so much to impoverish France. Her ancestors fought in the Revolutionary army. Elias Jenerette, who came to Virginia in 1755, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His paternal great-grandfather was John Cooper, who, with his son, Ezekiel, came from Wales in 1761, and both father and son fought in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war.

Reared in the country, Mr. Cooper writes of his boyhood: "I loved flowers, dogs, horses, trading and dreaming." He was taught to do his share of the work about home, in his early boyhood cutting and carrying the wood, feeding and caring for the stock. He attended the elementary schools within reach of his home; but he did not attempt to prepare himself for a college course.

While still a boy he took a place in the mercantile life of Mullins in 1885. His father's business gave him good opportunities to develop that aptitude for trade which he seems to have inherited, and he soon became president of the Cooper & Cooper Wholesale Grocery company, of Wilmington, North Carolina. Later he was chosen cashier of the Bank of Mullins, South Car-

olina. Since 1900 he has been president of the Merchants and Planters bank of Mullins. In July, 1907, he organized the Bank of Tampa, Tampa, Florida, and was made cashier. This position he filled until January, 1908, at which time he was elected president of the bank.

His fellow-citizens recognized his enterprise, good judgment and public spirit by electing him mayor of Mullins.

On the 25th of May, 1897, Mr. Cooper married Miss Lela Madge Smith, daughter of B. G. Smith, of Mullins, South Carolina. They have had five children, of whom three are now living.

Brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mr. Cooper has been heartily identified with the life and work of that church in his native town, and for some years has been superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mullins, and is now a steward in the Hyde Park Methodist church at Tampa.

In his political relations he acts and votes with the Democratic party. His favorite forms of amusement and exercise are walking and swimming.

He is a member of the Damascus lodge of Masons; he is treasurer in the Knights of Pythias lodge; he is an Odd Fellow,—a member of the Enterprise lodge of Mullins, South Carolina.

His address is Tampa, Florida.

JOHN WITHERSPOON CORBETT

CORBETT, JOHN WITHERSPOON, physician, ex-mayor of Camden, ex-president of the Kershaw County Medical association, was born at Cheraw, Chesterfield county, South Carolina, March 3, 1863. His father, the Rev. William Bell Corbett, after graduation from the Charleston Medical college, practiced medicine for two years and then became a minister of the Presbyterian church. Of him his son says: "He was a hard, systematic student to the day of his death; marked by devotion to duty and system; and he made it a rule never to get into debt." His mother, Sarah Elizabeth Witherspoon, was born in Yorkville, South Carolina. Her son feels that her influence upon him was very strong, morally and intellectually. The Witherspoons were of Scotch descent, and settled in South Carolina about 1750. Several of his ancestors served in the colonial wars with the Indians and in the Revolutionary war, as well as in the Confederate army. His namesake, the Rev. Alfred John Witherspoon, was killed in the War between the States. Captain James H. Witherspoon served with Marion in the War of the Revolution.

His early life was passed partly in the city and partly in the country. He had perfect health as a boy, and early became the systematic assistant of his father in the culture of bees, in the care of the garden, and in duties connected with the care of horses, etc. He feels that the systematic inculcation of a sense of responsibility for daily "chores," as well as his father's accurate habits of observation in matters of agriculture and gardening, gave him an early training in system which has been of great value to him in his medical studies and in the practice of his profession. His education was well begun at home, chiefly under the tutelage of his father. He was an omnivorous reader. Before entering the Medical college at Charleston, South Carolina (from which he was graduated in 1884), he had studied at the schools kept by S. M. Banks and by Stephen Lee, at Asheville, North Carolina, and by A. R. Banks, at Fort Mill, South Carolina.

After his graduation from the medical college he took courses in postgraduate medical schools and in hospitals in New York

Jno. W. Corbett.

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city; and at various times since he began the practice of medicine he has kept himself in touch with the later methods in surgery and the practice of medicine by some months of study at post-graduate schools of medicine. He began to practice at Camden, South Carolina, in April, 1884. In November, 1885, he married Miss Retta M. Burnet. Of their two children, one—a daughter born in 1899—is living in 1908. He served as warden of Camden, South Carolina, from 1888 to 1890; and he was mayor of Camden from 1890-1892, heading a strenuous movement which resulted in a better system of paving for the city. He has served for several years first as secretary and then as president of the Kershaw County Medical association. He has written occasional papers upon medical subjects. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Camden Commercial club and of the Camden Country club. He is a member of the American Medical association, and of the Association of Seaboard Air Line Surgeons. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He found exercise and relaxation in his earliest manhood in baseball, and later in bicycling and automobiling. His advice to young Americans is: "Systematic work at *something—anything*. Mind your own business, and do not always be paying attention to popular opinions."

The address of Doctor Corbett is Camden, Kershaw county, South Carolina.

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THOMAS BISSELL CREWS

CREWS, THOMAS BISSELL, for over forty years editor of the "Laurensville Herald," was born at Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, North Carolina, on June 7, 1832. His father, Thomas Crews, was a cabinet-maker and wheelwright, well known for his honest industry and morality, and, like his father, David Crews, who had served in the War of 1812, he was a native Georgian. His mother, Mary Patterson Crews, was the granddaughter of John Patterson, of Protestant Irish descent, who served in the Revolutionary army, and settled in Virginia in 1791. Her son has always felt that the influence of his mother has been strong on his intellectual and his moral life.

In his boyhood he was early accustomed to manual labor, and his educational advantages were limited. He says: "I really began the active work of life before I was nine years old." In his reading as a boy he had always felt himself strongly attracted by the biographies of men who by their own exertion had risen from obscurity to prominence and usefulness. The influence of his early home life tended strongly to fix him in habits of industry, morality, and piety.

In February, 1849, when he was seventeen years old, he removed from Georgia to Laurens, South Carolina, where he became clerk in a dry goods store. A few months of this occupation convinced him that he could never find satisfaction in mercantile life. With the hearty approval of his parents, he began to learn the printer's trade in October, 1849. After a term of apprenticeship, he worked several years as a journeyman printer, a part of the time at Savannah, Columbia, and Atlanta. Perhaps it is indicative of an inborn love of justice and freedom that in his early manhood he should have found himself strongly appealed to by the hope to relieve the oppressed Cubans from the Spanish yoke. In the spring of 1851 he volunteered for the Cuban expedition, which was led by the ill-fated Lopez,—its purpose to liberate the oppressed people of the island of Cuba. For several months this company of nearly a hundred volunteer filibusters, commanded by Captain Bob Young, of Cartersville,

Georgia, made vain efforts to reach New Orleans, in order that they might sail to Cuba from that port. Discouraged in their attempts, they were temporarily disbanded at Burnt Fort, on the coast of Georgia, under instructions to hold themselves ready to move again at short notice. Orders from the Cuban Junta commanding them to report again at a point on the Florida coast had just reached them when a telegram brought news that Lopez, who had sailed from New Orleans early in August, had been captured near Cardenas, with fifty of his men, and had himself been garrotted, while the fifty men were shot.

While this company of filibusters was dodging about to avoid arrest by United States officials, Lopez had once visited them while they were bivouaced at Cassidy's Station, twenty miles above Savannah. And on this visit Lopez was accompanied by Gonzales, whose sons have since become famous in the history of Cuba.

The march of more than a hundred miles across the sands of Georgia in this expedition had taught young Crews and his companions something of what campaigning and soldiering means. Soon after the outbreak of the War between the States, in July, 1861, Mr. Crews entered the Confederate service as first sergeant of Company A, First South Carolina cavalry, Hampton's brigade, J. E. B. Stuart's corps. In the fall of 1862 he was promoted third lieutenant; subsequently he became first lieutenant, and served as such to the close of the war, during the last year of the war commanding his company. He was engaged in the battles of Brandy Station, June 9 and August 1, 1863; he fought at Gettysburg, Funkstown, Upperville, Hanover, and in many smaller engagements, and he was once slightly wounded.

At the close of the war he turned his attention at once to journalism. In October, 1865, he revived the "Laurensville Herald," which had been discontinued, and for forty-one years he has been its editor and publisher.

In 1882 he was elected to the house of representatives of South Carolina, serving one term, and later he represented his county for two years as state senator. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster for Laurens, South Carolina, serving for four and a half years. He has been twice elected mayor of his town. The esteem in which he is held by his brother editors is illustrated in the fact that he served for seven

consecutive terms as president of the South Carolina State Press association, declining to be reëlected again at the expiration of the seventh year. He has been a member of the Methodist church for forty-three years. For over fifty years he has been a Free Mason.

Always identified with the Democratic party, and never especially ambitious to make money or to secure position for himself, he has made it his purpose to forward the best interests and the material prosperity of his county and his state.

On October 26, 1856, he married Miss E. Eugenia Hance. Some three or four years after her death he married a second time, Miss Cecelia R. Ballew. Of his five children, four are now living.

His address is Laurens, South Carolina.

STEPHEN STANLEY CRITTENDEN

CRITTENDEN, COLONEL STEPHEN STANLEY, of Greenville, South Carolina, for ten years consecutively, from November, 1870, to November, 1880, a member of the legislature of South Carolina, six years in the house of representatives and four years in the senate, and from 1885 to 1890 postmaster of Greenville, was born in the town where he still resides, on the 22d of February, 1829.

His ancestors are of English descent and came to America and settled in Connecticut at the close of the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Nathaniel Crittenden, of Hartford county, Connecticut, with five brothers, served in the War of the Revolution, and he was a lieutenant in the Continental army. The family were "all plain people, farmers and mechanics," Col. Crittenden writes. His father, John Crittenden, M. D., was a physician as well as a merchant and farmer,—a man of marked influence in his community, widely known for his "independence, integrity, and championship of the rights of the poor and of the plain people." He was one of the original vestrymen of Christ church, Greenville, South Carolina.

In his boyhood Colonel Crittenden knew the vigorous and excellent health which has been his with hardly an interruption until he is well past three score years and ten. The first twenty-five years of his life were passed in the town of Greenville; from twenty-five to fifty-five he was a farmer; and for the last twenty-three years he has resided in the city of Greenville. At the age of fourteen he passed a year in working upon his father's farm, and for the next two years he was a clerk in his father's store. In early boyhood he attended such primary schools as were within reach of his home; and his academical education was acquired at the old Greenville Male academy, and by two years' attendance at a school in New Jersey. In his youth he developed a marked fondness for reading works of history and biography; and throughout his life this interest has continued and deepened, while he has always read widely and closely upon the current events of the time.

Placed in charge of the store of his father when he was but eighteen, he continued for about seven years in mercantile business.

On the 17th of May, 1855, he married Miss Eliza J. Lynch, who died on the 29th of March, 1869. They had six children, of whom three daughters and one son were living in 1907.

About the time of his marriage he established himself as a farmer, and the next thirty years of his life were passed in the business of agriculture, except the years from 1861 to 1865. In February, 1861, he was elected first lieutenant of a volunteer company which was enlisted under the call of Governor F. W. Pickens, and went into the Confederate service as Company G, Fourth South Carolina volunteers, in May, 1861, Captain James G. Hawthorne commanding. The Fourth South Carolina, with Wheat's Louisiana battalion, opened the first battle of Manassas, checking General McDowell's forces for two hours until his reinforcements arrived. Lieutenant Crittenden was near General Bartow, of the Eighth Georgia volunteers, when he fell in this battle, and detailed two members of Company G to help carry General Bartow from the field. General Samuel Wilkes, adjutant of the regiment, being killed in that same battle, Lieutenant Crittenden was on the next day appointed to his position, continuing to act as adjutant until the reorganization of the regiment near Yorktown, in 1862; and after the reorganization serving as adjutant of the battalion until the battle of Seven Pines, when he was wounded in the breast by a minnie ball. While on a furlough, occasioned by that wound, Governor F. W. Pickens appointed him lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth regiment of South Carolina reserves, then forming for coast defense. He served with this command until its term of service expired, when he joined the mounted regiment of Colonel M. W. Gary, then on its way to Virginia; and he served with that command in the battles around Richmond until the close of the war, a portion of the time in charge of Gary's ordnance, and for a short time on his staff. He was at Greensboro, North Carolina, serving in the trenches against a threatened raid, when news came of the surrender of General Lee; and the next day he witnessed a meeting of President Davis and Vice-President Breckenridge and several members of the cabinet around a camp fire.

At the close of the war he returned to his farm. Elected to the legislature of his state, he served for six years in the house of representatives, from 1870 to 1876, and in that year he was elected to the senate of South Carolina, where he served after

reëlection until 1880. President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Greenville; and from the 5th of May, 1885, to the 4th of March, 1890, Colonel Crittenden served effectively in that capacity.

From his youth Colonel Crittenden has written frequently for the local newspapers upon current political and social events, and in more recent years upon historical themes, often giving reminiscences from his own experience. In 1900 he wrote the "History of Christ Church, Greenville," which was published by the vestry of the church, and a synopsis of it was read before the diocesan council of the state at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of that church. In 1902, Colonel Crittenden published "One Hundred Years' History of Greenville, South Carolina," which has been most favorably received by people of the town and the state, and has elements of abiding historic value. He is at present (1907) engaged in writing a "History of Old Flat Rock and Hendersonville, North Carolina."

On the 19th of October, 1870, Colonel Crittenden was a second time married, to Mrs. Sarah A. Bedell, of Columbia, South Carolina.

He writes: "I belong to no organization except the Episcopal church and the United Confederate veterans. I am connected with no corporations."

In politics Colonel Crittenden is allied with the Democratic party, and he says: "I have never changed my political faith."

The almost perfect health which he has enjoyed during the seventy-eight years of his life he attributes in large part to his having taken systematic exercise, and avoided excess of every kind. Throughout his life he has found amusement and exercise in hunting, riding, and in military duties. He was captain of a uniformed company, the Greenville riflemen, and a lieutenant-colonel of South Carolina militia, in 1854.

Advice to his young fellow-citizens from one who looks out upon life from so wide and prolonged an experience is of especial value when it comes from a man who has always retained the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Colonel Crittenden writes: "Cultivate a high sense of honor. Let conscience in every situation of life decide your course of conduct. Be courteous and thoughtful of others, with a fraternal and helpful feeling for all your fellow-creatures; for life holds no higher happiness than that derived from promoting the happiness of others."

DRAYTON MARGART CROSSON

CROSSON, DRAYTON MARGART, M. D., physician, planter, and state senator, was born in Prosperity, Newberry county, South Carolina, September 29, 1858

His great great-grandfather, Alexander Crosson, came from Ireland and married a Miss Steele. His grandfather, James Crosson, was a merchant and planter and magistrate. His grandfather, John Cook, was a large and wealthy planter. His grandmother Crosson was of the great Halfacre family, and his grandmother Cook was a sister of Senator John C. Hope. All were of Newberry, South Carolina. His father, John Thomas Pressley Crosson, was a planter. His mother, Rosa Catherine (Cook) Crosson, exercised a strong formative influence upon her son in his studies and in the development of his moral and spiritual life.

He grew up in the country, and working upon his father's farm, he early developed a strong physique.

Good books were always at hand, so that physical and mental development could go on together. Even in his boyhood he began the study of medicine, and when he entered on the work of preparing for college, it was with the distinct purpose of practicing medicine as a life-work.

He attended Prosperity academy, working during vacations to earn the means to continue his studies the following year. His collegiate course was begun and pursued for three years at Erskine college. In his junior year (1879) he left that college and entered South Carolina Medical college, where he studied for two years, graduating with the degree of M. D., from the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, in 1883. He at once entered the active practice of his chosen profession in Lexington county, South Carolina.

Since 1883 he has practiced medicine and surgery. He has been active in county and state medical associations; and he has served as president of his county medical society for years.

Always interested in farming, he is at present the largest planter in Lexington county, South Carolina.

He has been active in political life, interesting himself in county politics, and serving frequently as county chairman. In

1900, he represented his county in the state senate, having been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Colonel D. J. Griffith.

He has been a leader in numerous lodges, and is a member of the following fraternities: Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World. In his religious affiliations he is a Methodist.

In 1883 he married Miss S. C. Bodie. Five of their seven children are now (1908) living, three boys and two girls.

His address is Leesville, Lexington county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN CUMMINGS

CUMMINGS, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, manufacturer, banker, and since June, 1902, president of the Carolina and Western railroad, was born in Barnwell county, South Carolina, October 18, 1852. His father, William Cummings, was a farmer who never held or sought to hold public office, and was characterized only by the steadfast and commonplace virtues which make up the strength of American citizenship. His father's father came from Scotland, and in 1819 settled in Beaufort district, South Carolina. His mother was Olive (Rentz) Cummings.

A strong and vigorous boyhood, passed in the country, gave him a sound physical constitution and good health for his life work. He attended, in his boyhood, the country schools nearest his home, and he never had any other opportunities for systematic and continued study. The only especial interest which may be said to have signalized his boyhood was a very keen and continuous interest in whatever bore upon machinery and manufacturing. From early boyhood he was accustomed to regular tasks involving manual labor day by day, and to this early training he attributes the habits of industry and of assiduous application to business which have marked his later life. In January, 1873, he began an active connection with the manufacture of lumber, which has engaged much of the business energy of his mature life. Working as an ordinary laborer in a sawmill at Almeda, South Carolina, he not only became practically familiar with the work of manufacturing lumber, but he mastered all the details of conducting the management of such a business, purposing early in his connection with it to make his way to the position of a successful manufacturer on a large scale. Much of the business success he has won he attributes, "first, to a practical education, then to choosing an occupation and sticking to it, and to retiring early at night and rising early in the morning, taking as much out-of-door exercise as possible."

The intimate dependence of railroads, during the period of their construction, upon the lumbering business led to the second large business interest with which Mr. Cummings has been

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W. F. Cummings

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identified. After he became a manufacturer and mill-owner he began to interest himself in the construction of railroads and in the management of railroad affairs. Since June, 1902, he has been president of the Carolina and Western railroad.

Like other men who manage their own affairs with a good degree of success, Mr. Cummings has been in demand by his neighbors and fellow-citizens as a business man whose experience qualified him to plan for the business interests and to look out for the business affairs of others as well; and since 1891 he has been president of the Bank of Hampton.

Identified with the Democratic party from his earliest manhood, he has not swerved in his allegiance to that party. His religious convictions have led to his identification with the Baptist church. On April 15, 1885, he married Miss Annie K. Gordon.

Mr. Cummings is a type of the South Carolina business man who, beginning as a day laborer, by his systematic faithfulness in his attention to the duties nearest at hand, and by his intelligent interest in the larger aspects and relations of the business concern which employed him, has made his way to a successful management of large business interests of his own, and to positions of trust and of financial influence in his community.

The address of Mr. Cummings is Hampton, South Carolina.

CHARLES GLOVER DANTZLER

DANTZLER, CHARLES GLOVER, lawyer, formerly a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina and now circuit judge, was born in Orangeburg, South Carolina, on March 19, 1854. His ancestors, on the paternal side, came from Germany before the Revolution; on the maternal side he is of English descent. Inspiration for the hard, conscientious and successful work he has done, he feels came largely from the personal influence of his mother and his father and from what he saw in their lives. His father was Hon. Olin M. Dantzler, who was graduated in law, although he did not pursue the practice of that profession, but was a planter. His son seems to have inherited a judicial mind, due, no doubt, in part to the legal studies and the thoughtful outlook on life of his father, who was a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina and later was a state senator from Orangeburg county; a man of strongly marked characteristics, noted for his prompt, efficient and fearless discharge of duty.

The life of his mother (before her marriage Caroline Glover) was very strong in its inspirational effect on his life, as has been the case with so many men who are characterized by devotion to high ideals. She was a daughter of Dr. Charles Glover, and a niece of Judge T. W. Glover.

No life stands absolutely alone. Inheritance and environment play important roles. Charles Dantzler was not without an inheritance that was influential in his life. His grandfather, Jacob M. Dantzler, was distinguished as a statesman, and his father rendered noteworthy service to his state in peace and in war. While he was in command of the Twenty-second South Carolina volunteers, he was killed in battle in 1864. Dr. Charles Glover, his maternal grandfather, was eminent in his profession, the practice of medicine.

As a boy he was not strong. He began his training at school in preparation for college, at Mt. Zion institute, Winnsboro, South Carolina, and later he attended the King's Mountain Military school at Yorkville, South Carolina, under the superintendency of Colonel Asbury Coward.

He entered Wofford college in 1871, from which institution he was graduated A. B. in June, 1875, with honors. At present he is one of the trustees of his alma mater. Next to the influence of his father, his mother and his wife, he reckons the influence upon him for good of Dr. James H. Carlisle, of Wofford college.

In 1876 he married Laura A. Moss. They have two children living in 1908, Carrie M. Dantzler, and Annie W. Dantzler.

For nine years he practiced the profession of the law, and by 1884 he had so entirely won the confidence of the people of Orangeburg county that they chose him as their representative in the house, where for six years he served his state.

In January, 1902, he was elected circuit judge of the first judicial circuit of South Carolina, and he still discharges the important duties of that office.

He is a Democrat and a Mason. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Speaking of what will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life, and will especially help young people to attain true success, he says that he believes in "an unalterable purpose to live a pure life and a determination to add to one's knowledge from every source, and to cultivate the mind by every means within reach and always with a definite object for achievement."

His address is Orangeburg, Orangeburg county, South Carolina.

MANLY JACOB DANIEL DANTZLER

DANTZLER, MANLY JACOB DANIEL, M. D., of Elloree, Orangeburg county, South Carolina, was born at Orangeburg, South Carolina, on the 14th of May, 1840. His father, Isaac Dantzler, was a school teacher, and later a merchant, who served as captain in the militia of his state, and was judge ordinary for Orangeburg county, South Carolina. His great-grandfather, Heinrich Dantzler, emigrated from Germany and settled at Savannah, August 7, 1754, and four years later removed to Orangeburg district, South Carolina; and his son, John Henry Dantzler, was a dragoon in Rumph's company at the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781, and lived to be one hundred years old. His four sons were John, Philip, Jacob, and Daniel. Jacob Dantzler, born in 1766, married Miss Christiana Strock, whose father was born in Holland. Jacob Dantzler's sons were Henry, Jacob B., Isaac, and Solomon Abraham. Isaac Dantzler, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1804; married Miss Caroline, daughter of Daniel O'Cain in 1838, and died in 1844.

Born in a village, reared on a farm, he learned to work in his boyhood. He says: "My mother taught me to work, so that if my education failed to make me a living I could fall back on the plow." His father had died when he was but four years old. He received his classical training at the Holly Hill high school in Charleston county, South Carolina; and was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the South Carolina Medical college in March, 1861.

From August 23, 1861, to the end of the war he served as a private for a year, as hospital steward for six months, and as full surgeon in the Confederate army, ranking as captain and major from February 19, 1863, to April 9, 1865. He was surgeon in the military hospital at Savannah and in the hospital at Thunderbolt, Georgia, in 1863.

After the war he settled in Orangeburg county for the practice of medicine and surgery, and he also managed a farm. He is a member of the Orangeburg Medical society and of the South Carolina Medical association. In 1868 he performed, for the

first time, a certain notable operation in obstetrics, the branch of surgery in which he has specialized. His published professional articles include, "A Thesis on Inflammation" (1861); "Arm and Shoulder Presentation" (1868); "Hemorrhagic or Swamp Yellow Fever" (Transactions South Carolina Medical association, 1905); "Incubation Period of Malaria" (ditto, April 19, 1900); and "A Retrospect of Fifty Years' Medical Progress" (Journal of the South Carolina Medical association, 1906), and several important papers upon obstetrics.

Dr. Dantzler has been twice married. In 1868 he married Miss Emma McMillan, by whom he had two children, neither of whom has survived. She died in 1870. In 1875 he married Miss Dora Shingler, of Charleston county, South Carolina. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living in 1907.

Dr. Dantzler served as secretary of the Jamison Democratic club from 1875 to 1881; as president of the Providence Democratic club from 1881 to 1892, and as president of the Horse Range Democratic club 1892 to 1893. He was president of the board of school trustees of Jamison from 1875 to 1881, president of the Providence board of school trustees from 1881 to 1892, secretary, and later president, of the board of trustees of the Elloree graded schools from 1882 to 1900.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has served as a trustee and steward of that church for a number of years.

MARION DARGAN

DARGAN, REVEREND MARION, pastor of the new Bethel church now being built in the city of Spartanburg, South Carolina, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and chairman of the board of managers of the "Southern Christian Advocate," was born in Darlington, South Carolina, on the 28th of April, 1857.

His father, Julius A. Dargan, was a lawyer, a member of the state legislature, a member of the secession convention, and a signer of the historic "Ordinance of Secession."

Marion Dargan attended the schools of Darlington and later was a graduate of the Charleston high school. Before and after his graduation from that institution he spent a few years in mercantile work as a cotton buyer, then yielding to the hitherto resisted call to the Christian ministry, he entered Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated in theology, and took a special course in literary study, graduating in several courses of his chosen lines of study. He entered the South Carolina conference in 1884.

As a pastor and a preacher he was soon in demand among the churches of his denomination. The messages which he delivered from his pulpit were followed by marked changes in the lives of many of his hearers, and on some occasions it is believed that scores and even hundreds of persons were converted to the Christian life by his presentation of the Gospel. The experience which he had acquired in business life, and his native good judgment and practical common sense, united with his preaching power to make him a leader in his denomination. A steadiness of purpose and action which inspired confidence, and a wholehearted enthusiasm in the work of his chosen profession have made a mark upon the communities where he has lived as a minister. Churches were increased in numbers, church buildings were erected, and church debts liquidated as a result of his pastoral work and preaching.

When in more recent years he became presiding elder, which position he filled for nine years and has but recently returned to the pastorate, his qualities of leadership served to quicken the

ministry and invigorate the pastorate of many who were under his supervision; and the churches in his conference uniformly felt the power of his character and his administration. While he was presiding elder of the Orangeburg district the salary of every preacher was paid in full, and all the claims—for all purposes—on every pastoral charge were also paid in full. The amount called for, for both home and foreign missions for the entire year, was raised by every station, circuit, and mission church and paid into the conference treasury in the early spring.

On March 5, 1884, he married Miss Annie H. Hicklin, a daughter of Dr. J. W. Hicklin, of Chester county. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1908, one of whom, Marion Dargan, Jr., has been a Methodist preacher for the past two years. He is finishing the junior class at Wofford college, and is president of the Y. M. C. A. of the college. In the vacation he preaches wherever needed, and without pay.

JOHN HODGES DAVID

DAVID, JOHN HODGES, physician and manufacturer, of Dillon, Marion county, South Carolina, was born at Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina, on the 23d of July, 1856. His parents were William J. David and Rebecca Spears, daughter of James Spears, of Marlboro county, South Carolina. The father was a surgeon in the Eighth South Carolina regiment and in the Fiftieth Georgia regiment, from 1861 to 1865. He owned a small farm, and combined the practice of medicine with the care of his land. He is remembered not only as a competent and kindly physician, but as a man who kept himself exceptionally well informed upon all public matters, and was most ready and interesting in conversation. His great-grandfather, Owen David, the earliest ancestor of the family in America, emigrated from Wales and settled in the Welsh Neck, on the Great Pee Dee river, in 1737.

John Hodges David spent the first ten years of his life at Bennettsville; and from the age of ten to twenty he lived on his father's farm near Blenheim. He knew a healthy and happy boyhood. The oldest in a large family of children, whose father had no fixed income apart from that which came to him from the practice of medicine and from the small farm on which he lived, it was inevitable that his opportunities for systematic schooling should be limited. He attended for a part of each year the schools at Bennettsville, and later the country schools near his home; and when he was nineteen he spent two terms in attendance at the Ansonville high school, at Ansonville, North Carolina, before he began the systematic study of medicine. In his boyhood he had learned thoroughly the routine of work upon a farm; and he had also been taught to use effectively a full kit of carpenter's tools. His knowledge of farming and of carpentry has been of practical use to him in many ways in his later life.

Deliberately choosing the profession of medicine, not merely because it was the profession of his father, but chiefly because he felt himself strongly drawn to the art of healing, when he was twenty-one he began the systematic attendance upon lectures in the chemical and physiological laboratory at the Charleston

Yours Truly

L. H. David

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Medical College. After three years of these professional studies he was graduated from that institution in March, 1879.

In April, 1879, Doctor David settled at Little Rock, South Carolina, and began the practice of his profession. In addition to his medical practice, he also established a business at Little Rock as a retail druggist. From 1879 to 1889 his attention was given to this new business, so closely allied with his profession, and to the practice of medicine and surgery. During the summer of 1889 he helped in the organization of the Dillon Oil mill; and, removing to Dillon, South Carolina, with his brother, the late F. B. David, he established and conducted the first drug store at Dillon, and practiced medicine for two years, 1889 and 1890. But the business of the Dillon Oil mill increased rapidly and made larger and larger demands upon the time of Doctor David. In 1890 he withdrew from the active practice of his profession, in order that he might take the position of secretary and treasurer of the Dillon Oil mill, and might give to the development of this business all his time and attention. A little later he became president of the company; and he held this position until the Dillon Oil mill was sold to the Southern Cotton Oil company in 1901; since which time Doctor David has been the local manager of the Dillon Oil mill.

Ten years ago a writer in the Charleston "News and Courier" spoke of Doctor David as "prominent in everything that promotes the interests of Dillon"; and the article added: "Three times he has served Dillon as mayor. He has been and is president of some of her leading business enterprises; and he is one of the largest merchants in this section."

Doctor David served as chairman of the board of trustees of the Dillon high school for several years; and from 1881 to 1895 he was one of the trustees of the Dillon graded school. He is a member of the Mackey lodge of Masons and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a Knight of Pythias.

On the 11th of December, 1879, Doctor David married Miss Arletta Ione Manning, daughter of Thomas J. Manning, of Little Rock, South Carolina. They have had nine children, six of whom are living in 1908.

In politics Doctor David has always been associated with the Democratic party, giving to its candidates and its measures his unswerving support. By religious profession he is a member of

the Baptist Church, South. Throughout his life he has found needed and most agreeable recreation in travel and in reading.

Asked to make definite suggestions to the young men of his state who are looking out upon life, eager to attain true success, Doctor David offers this brief suggestion: "Close application to the trade or profession which you select."

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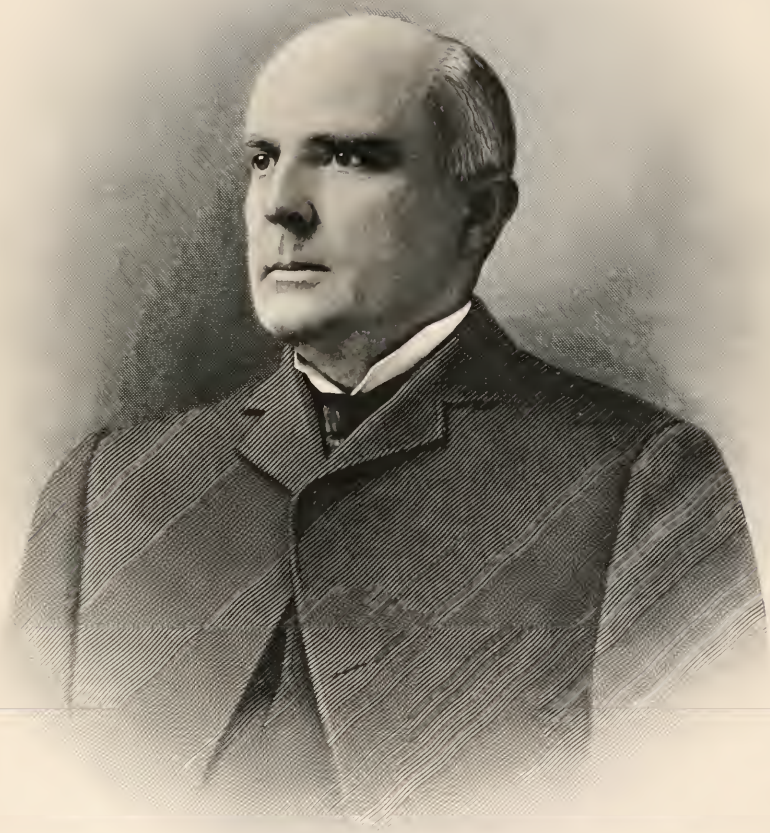

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Yours truly
J. W. DeVore

JAMES WILLIAM DeVORE

DeVORE, JAMES WILLIAM, lawyer, and member of the South Carolina house of representatives, is one of a family which for several generations and as early as colonial days has had in its circle large slave-owners and wealthy planters in Virginia and the Carolinas. He was born at "Fairview" plantation, Edgefield county, South Carolina, on May 6, 1856. His father, James Adams DeVore, M. D., was a physician possessed by nature of so much energy and perseverance that prominence in the community as well as success in his profession were inevitable. His earliest known ancestors in America were Matthew DeVore, who came to South Carolina from France and settled at Edgefield, South Carolina, and Edward and Rachel Holloway, who came from England and settled in Caroline county, Virginia.

In his boyhood and youth he was exceptionally fond of riding and hunting. He lived on "Fairview" plantation, the homestead of his parents, until he was sixteen years old. His mother, Mrs. Rachel Brown (Prescott) DeVore, was very influential in forming the ideals and guiding the life of her son through his early boyhood, and he owes her much for intellectual and spiritual impulse and uplift. Under her guidance he early learned to love history and the standard works of literature. He attended the Edgefield village academy, where he completed his preparation for college. After several terms spent at Washington and Lee university, Virginia, he read law under J. C. Sheppard, and began the practice of law at Edgefield court-house, South Carolina.

For those who have learned to value the influence which noble-hearted and inspiring women exert, as mothers, sisters and wives, it is interesting to note that Mr. DeVore, at the age of fifty, writes: "While I was naturally inclined to the course of study and the profession which I chose, I was influenced by my sister, Mrs. Kate DeVore Butler, who is regarded as one of the best educated women of her state, under whom I took a course in literature after I left school." He adds: "I owe more to the influence of my wife than to any other influence, since my

marriage; and before my marriage I owed most to my sister, who took unusual interest in me at a time when my mother, on account of failing health, could no longer care for me."

In 1902 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina, and in 1904 and in 1906 was reëlected from Edgefield county. While serving his third term in the state legislature he was, on February 20, 1908, elected judge of the eleventh judicial circuit of South Carolina for a term of four years. He has taken an active part in putting upon the statute books of his state the new immigration laws, and he is especially interested in such immigration laws as affect agriculture, believing that if the provisions which he was instrumental in getting into the last immigration law of South Carolina are carried into effect, "they will do more toward the upbuilding of the rural districts of South Carolina than has ever been accomplished up to this time by any act passed by the law-makers of the state."

Mr. DeVore does not hesitate to profess his strong belief that every honest citizen should stand boldly for his own convictions and express them clearly, even when he is in what seems like a hopeless minority, doing his best to bring his fellow-citizens to his way of thinking, and not spending his time in the effort to find out in what direction the majority will vote, with the purpose of falling into line to be upon the popular side. He writes: "I was bold enough to be the first legislator to introduce a concurrent resolution instructing and requiring our representatives to use their best efforts to secure the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, even if the Southern states should be cut down in their representation in congress as a result." He believes that if this were done the greatest possible step would be taken toward a solution of the race question, and the "solid South" would be broken up, white supremacy would be maintained in the South, and (as Mr. DeVore believes) with the cordial support of the North, when its people should come to understand the situation. He believes that the South would be more prosperous if the whites of the South were divided by natural party lines instead of acting solidly; and by the breaking up of the "solid South," and by that assured dominance of the white race which he thinks would follow upon the repeal of the fifteenth amendment, Mr. DeVore declares "We of the South should throw the yoke of slavery off ourselves."

He also advocates very strongly a more thorough and systematic teaching of the English language in the schools and colleges of the South.

On November 11, 1896, he married Miss Sarah Dozier, youngest daughter of James A. Dozier, Esquire, a prominent member of the Edgefield bar.

Mr. DeVore has published one book, under the title, "Somewhat of a Liar Myself" (1901). To young South Carolinians his advice is: "Select a business, then be punctual, persevering and honorable in all your dealings."

His address is Edgefield, South Carolina.

NATHANIEL BARKSDALE DIAL

DIAL, NATHANIEL BARKSDALE, banker and manufacturer, was born in Laurens county, April 24, 1862. His father, Albert Dial, was a farmer and president of a bank, and his example and his precepts impressed upon his son the value of hard work, truthfulness, and the habit of paying all obligations promptly. His father's ancestors came from England in the eighteenth century and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. Later they moved southward and settled in Salisbury, North Carolina, where several of the members of the family were killed by Indians in the troublous times which preceded and immediately followed the War of the Revolution.

Born in the country, working in his boyhood upon a farm, after studying in the country schools he entered Richmond college, Virginia, and later pursued a course of study at Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tennessee. He completed a course of professional study in the law at the University of Virginia, and was graduated in 1883. In the same year he began the practice of law at Laurens, South Carolina. Not only by the successful practice of his profession, but perhaps still more by his interest in all the business affairs of the community and by his executive and administrative ability, Mr. Dial has made his way to positions of marked prominence in his town and county. He is president of the Reedy River Power company, and also of the Laurens Cotton mill with 50,000 spindles. He is president of the Laurens Warehouse company. He organized the Enterprise bank, at Laurens, South Carolina, with capital of $100,000, and has been its president since 1900. He has also been president of the Ware's Shoals Manufacturing company, capital $1,000,000, and has been its president since 1902. This last corporation is a large cotton mill and power plant, which has been developed on the banks of the Saluda in Greenwood and Laurens counties. A town grew up there within a few months, where "a year before the boys had been hunting squirrels." The stone dam is about five hundred and forty feet wide; a horse power of five thousand for every other twelve hours has been made possible by the storage of water, and the Ware's Shoals Manufacturing company owns some

one thousand three hundred and fifty acres of land on both sides of the Saluda. The fall of the stream is forty-five feet within a half mile. The dam is of the design known as the "turtle-back," the water rushing against a nearly perpendicular face, while the top of the dam is an oval, and the curve is continued to the base, this construction breaking the fall of the water as it runs over the dam, lessening the vibration and strain. This power plant is in the center of a district which produces from seven to ten thousand bales of cotton, which can be hauled directly to the door of the factory; and the twenty-five thousand spindles of the factory will require some six thousand bales. The water of the Saluda, thus utilized, was found capable of developing far more power than the cotton mill alone could use, and other manufacturing enterprises have sprung up, to which power from this plant is furnished.

Mr. Dial has been three times chosen mayor of Laurens, declining another reëlection. Under his administration an electric light plant and a system of water works, both owned by the city, were introduced.

Mr. Dial is allied with the Democratic party and has never failed to render party allegiance to its measures and its candidates. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1888, and was for years a member of the Democratic county committee.

When asked for his favorite form of sport, amusement, exercise or relaxation, he answers: "Hard work." His advice to young people is: "Have a purpose, and work to attain it."

On November 4, 1883, he was married to Miss Ruth Mitchell, daughter of J. A. Mitchell, Esquire, of Lexington county; she died in 1903. Of their six children, four are living in 1907. In 1906 Mr. Dial married Miss Josephine Minter, daughter of Captain J. R. Minter, of Laurens, South Carolina.

The record of Mr. Dial's life (not yet a long one, for he is but forty-five) is an object-lesson in the far-reaching influence of liberally educated young lawyers who, to a fair knowledge of the principles and practice of their profession, add executive and administrative ability and that breadth of view in seeing possible developments of enterprise and business which makes them leaders in the expanding life of the new South. Already the rapidly

growing manufactures of the Southern states, and in particular the manufacturing interests of South Carolina, which in cotton are now second only to Massachusetts, owe much to the breadth of outlook and the enterprise of her liberally educated young lawyers.

His address is Laurens, South Carolina.

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THOMAS A. DILLON

DILLON, THOMAS A., merchant and banker, was born at Little Rock, South Carolina, August 8, 1861. His father, James W. Dillon, was a merchant and postmaster of his town. Their earliest known ancestor in America was an emigrant from Ireland, Joshua Dillon, who came to Virginia at about the time of the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

In his childhood he attended the village schools of Little Rock. When he was nineteen he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, for a year of study and business training, and was graduated at Eastman's Business college. He early became a salesman in his father's store and familiarized himself with all the details of the business.

On arriving at the age of twenty-one he became the junior member of the firm of J. W. Dillon & Son, doing business at Little Rock and later at Dillon, South Carolina. In 1903 he was made secretary and treasurer of the corporation of J. W. Dillon & Son company. He became president of the Dillon Wholesale Grocery company in 1902. In 1903 he was chosen president of the Peoples bank at Dillon. In 1904 he was made president of the Peoples Building and Loan association; and in the same year he became president of the Dillon Land and Improvement company. He was a director in the Bank of Marion, and a director in oil and cotton mills at Dillon.

By the suffrage of his fellow-townsmen he became warden of the town of Dillon, serving from 1891 to 1905; and in 1905 he was elected mayor of Dillon, his term expiring in 1907. He is identified with the Methodist church. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, having never changed his party allegiance upon any issue. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Commercial club, of Dillon. His fellow-townsmen, if one may judge from the expressions of the local press at the time of his election as mayor, feel for him an unusual degree of confidence and esteem. He has been closely identified with the growth of the town ever since it was incorporated, and he is regarded as one of the best business men in Eastern South Carolina.

His address is Dillon, Marion county, South Carolina.

JOHN WALTER DOAR

DOAR, JOHN WALTER, journalist and legislator, was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, September 11, 1870. His parents were John W. and Emma C. Doar. His father was a planter and merchant, who was widely known for his kind, sympathetic and generous disposition. He established the postoffice at Choppee, and for several years was postmaster there. The earliest known ancestors of the family to settle in America were David Doar, who came from Germany, and Peter DuBois, who came from France, both of whom settled in Christ Church parish, Charleston county, South Carolina.

In childhood and youth John Walter Doar lived part of the time in town and the remainder in the country. He was strong and well and while fond of reading he also took great pleasure in riding stick and cornstalk horses and hunting 'possums and foxes. When not at school he had many and varied tasks to perform. In writing of the experiences of these days, he says that he drove the turpentine wagon, ploughed the fields, looked after the cattle and other live stock, cleared the land, cut wood and hauled it, and attended to other work to be done on the farm. In stating the effect upon his life and character of these tasks, he says that they made him feel that no necessary work was degrading. He was never ashamed to do it himself, and he never thought less of any man who performed any kind of honest labor.

In obtaining an education he had many difficulties to overcome. Practically all that he secured in this line was gained by his own efforts, though greatly cheered by his mother, whose teachings had a marked effect upon his moral and spiritual nature, and whose encouragement aided him greatly in the development of his intellectual powers. He studied at public and private schools in his vicinity, but, with the exception of a short term at a business school, he had no special course of training. His reading, however, was wide and varied. The books that were most helpful in fitting him for and enabling him to carry on his work he names as the Bible, Shakespeare, standard novels and historical works.

The active work of life was commenced at Georgetown, South Carolina, August 4, 1884, in a newspaper office, in the capacity of "printer's devil." His faithful service won him speedy promotion and opened to him larger opportunities. From 1886-89 he was employed on the Columbia "Daily Register," and he has since served on various papers in Augusta and Savannah, Georgia; New Orleans, Louisiana; and New York city. His ability as a writer brought him into public notice, and in 1902 he was elected a member of the state legislature. Here his services were acceptable to his constituents, and he was reëlected in 1904 and 1906. He is now a member of the state Democratic executive committee from Georgetown county, and a member of the fish and oyster commission. For five years he was adjutant of the First cavalry, South Carolina volunteers. When asked to name the source of his first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life, he says that when a boy he attended campaign meetings to hear the candidates and when a young man he visited the state house in Columbia during the sessions of the legislature and became so interested in the proceedings that he resolved some day to be one of the members of that body. Even in his boyhood days he obtained more enjoyment from hearing a good speech than he did in attending a show. His choice of a profession was governed by his own inclination, but his choice was approved by his parents. In estimating the relative strength of certain specified influences on his success in life, he names that of home as greater than that of all others, and adds that his mother always instilled in him those principles which made him aspire to higher and nobler things. While he is fond of all forms of sport, he finds horseback riding the most enjoyable form of relaxation at the present time. In recent years he has not given special attention to athletics, but in youth he was fond of foot racing and wrestling. He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Winyah Indigo society, and Palmetto club, and in most of these organizations he has held official positions.

In the social life of Georgetown he has long been prominent, and he has long been an earnest and efficient worker for all that tends to the upbuilding of his city and the welfare of his state. His religious preference is for the Methodist Episcopal church.

In looking over his life, Mr. Doar feels that he has accomplished everything that he has undertaken, but he adds the statement that this success is the result of hard work. In reply to a request that he would offer suggestions to the young people who read this sketch of his life, as to the principles, methods and habits which, in his opinion, will help them most to attain true success, he says: "Be honest, be temperate, be faithful, be economical, be prompt. Keep all engagements. Let your word be your bond. Never take an undue advantage of your fellowman. Stand up for principle. Do what is right."

On April 16, 1901, Mr. Doar was married to Miss Elizabeth Sheppard Black. Of their three children, two are now living.

His address is Georgetown, South Carolina.

MILTON LAFAYETTE DONALDSON

DONALDSON, MILTON LAFAYETTE, farmer and legislator, was born July 29, 1844, on a farm in Greenville county, South Carolina. His father, Nimrod Donaldson, farmer and mechanic and captain of state militia, was a man of sterling character, industrious, frugal, and a sincere and humble Christian. His mother, Sarah Reid (McCullough) Donaldson, had a powerful and lasting influence upon his moral character and his life. His ancestry is Scotch; his paternal grandfather came from Virginia to South Carolina in colonial days; his maternal grandfather, born in Scotland, came from the north of Ireland to South Carolina. Both were American soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

He was reared in the country, and was early taught to do all kinds of farm work, thus learning much of Nature and her laws, as well as to love and reverence the God of Nature. He attended the common schools of the county, and the high school at Williamston, South Carolina, leaving the latter when he was eighteen, in 1862, to enlist in the Sixth regiment, South Carolina cavalry, in which he served as a non-commissioned officer until the close of the war.

After the war he returned home and worked on the farm, meanwhile taking stock of his capacity and canvassing the limited opportunities open to him. He chose farming for his life-work, and though he has done other things, and has done them well, he has continued to be a farmer, and he loves that calling.

He is a life member of the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical college. He was president of the South Carolina State Farmers alliance, 1891-1892, and for two years manager of its exchange.

He has been active in politics as an unchangeable Democrat. He was elected to the South Carolina house of representatives in 1878, and served creditably four years. In 1890-1894 he was a member of the national Democratic executive committee. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate. Of his political experience he has said: "If I have failed in politics, it has been because I would not sacrifice a good conscience for temporary success;

and I commend that course, and *failure if need be*, to ambitious young men."

He is a deacon in the Baptist church. He is a Mason.

He believes that the preservation of a good conscience and the maintenance of absolute integrity is true success, without which all other achievement is worse than failure.

On January 23, 1866, he married Margaret Louisa Ware, daughter of Doctor J. H. and Margaret Johnston Ware.

His address is Greenville, Greenville county, South Carolina.

ALEXANDER SCOTT DOUGLAS

DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER SCOTT, of Winnsboro, lawyer, in 1882 and 1883 member of the legislature of South Carolina, was born in Fairfield county on Christmas day, 1833. He is the son of Alexander Douglas, a farmer and planter who was a member of the board of commissioners of public roads of the Fairfield district and was active and energetic, taking a great interest in all the public matters of his community. His mother was Mrs. Jennet (Simonton) Douglas; and while Mr. Douglas received his systematic education from his father, he writes that his mother was most influential in molding his moral and spiritual life. His paternal grandparents, Alexander Douglas and Grace (Brown) Douglas, came from county Antrim, Ireland, in 1790, and settled in Fairfield, South Carolina.

His boyhood was passed in the country. He had excellent health until he was fifteen, but from that age until he was twenty he suffered severely from malarial fevers in the summer. He was fond of fishing and hunting; and he "sometimes did farm work on Saturdays, or when not going to school, but he never did much manual labor."

He was prepared for college at New Hope academy, the preparatory school of Erskine college; and from this latter institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. at the age of twenty, in 1853. From October, 1853, to August 15, 1854, he studied law under ex-Governor B. F. Perry in Greenville, South Carolina, and then took the full course of law at the University of Virginia. In 1856 he began the practice of law at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

During the three eventful years from January, 1857, to August, 1861, he was editor of the "Spartanburg Express." He was a delegate from Spartanburg to the state Democratic convention which elected delegates to the national Democratic convention at Charleston in 1860, where candidates were nominated for president and vice-president of the United States in the campaign which immediately preceded the secession ordinances of Southern states.

In August, 1861, he resigned his position as editor, and entered the Confederate army as second lieutenant of Company C, Thirteenth South Carolina volunteers, McGowan's brigade, Jackson's corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He continued in active service until the surrender at Appomattox, on April 9, 1865, being then a lieutenant in Company C, Thirteenth South Carolina volunteers.

After the war, in January, 1866, Mr. Douglas began the general practice of his profession at Winnsboro, South Carolina. He has continued in practice at that place until the present time (1908). He was attorney of the Winnsboro National bank from 1886 until 1896; and for the ten years since 1896 he has been attorney for the Winnsboro bank, as well as attorney for the Fairfield Cotton mills since that company was incorporated. He is also a director in all of these corporations.

Mr. Douglas has been twice married. On November 6, 1860, he married Miss Mary E. Byers, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now (1908) living. He was married a second time, on December 17, 1878, to Miss Sallie McCants, who died on September 20, 1901. Of their four children, three are now living.

Led by his own preference to the choice of the law as a profession, Mr. Douglas has allowed himself to be drawn aside from the steady practice of his profession only by his work as an editor from 1857 to 1861, by his service in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1865 and by one term in the legislature of his state during the sessions of 1882 and 1883. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, never changing his allegiance to it. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been an elder in the church at Winnsboro since 1866. He has served as superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school from 1866 to the present time—a term of forty years.

Throughout his professional life he has found his principal exercise and relaxation in walking.

His address is Winnsboro, South Carolina.

WATSON BOONE DUNCAN

DUNCAN, WATSON BOONE, Ph. D., pastor and preacher, born March 19, 1867, at Blacksburg, York (now Cherokee) county, South Carolina, is the son of J. D. F. Duncan and Dulcenia (Hopper) Duncan. His grandfather, Decatur Duncan, was of Scotch-Irish descent.

He attended the country schools near his father's farm, working "outside school hours." He took a preparatory course of study in Cherokee and Broad River academies; but just as he was ready to enter college his father met with financial reverses which made it impossible for him to meet the expense of a college course for his son. The son had made up his mind to have an education, and he persuaded his father to let him have a plot of ground to plant in cotton. With the assistance of horses and tools which his father loaned him, he ploughed, planted, hoed, and picked the crop which paid for his first year in Wofford college. After that he taught, sold books, acted as clerk, and did many other kinds of work to meet his own expenses, until he secured his degree of A. B. after two years' study at Wofford and two years at the Polytechnic college. He took the usual theological course of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and commenced his pastoral duties in Sumter county in 1888, serving later at Timmonsville, Allendale, St. George, the First Church in Laurens, and St. John's church, Rock Hill.

The ambition for study, however, did not fail, and he not only kept up his reading, but took an A. M. degree from both Wofford and Erskine colleges, pursued a four years' Chautauqua course, and took some special courses of study under the advice of professors in Vanderbilt university. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Central university in 1906. He has been repeatedly made a member of important committees and boards. He was a delegate to the First General Missionary conference of the Southern Methodist church, held in New Orleans in 1901. He has been called on for many addresses on public occasions, besides preaching frequently at school and college commencements. His published writings include "Character Building" (1890); "Our

Vows" (1895); "Twentieth Century Sketches" (1901), and a number of articles for magazines and papers.

A loyal member of the Democratic party, he is also a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which last order he has held the office of chancellor commander.

He was married February 6, 1899, to Lizzie Huggins, and has had four children, of whom three are now living.

His present address is Rock Hill, South Carolina.

WHITEFORD McKENDREE DUNCAN

DUNCAN, WHITEFORD McKENDREE, for more than twenty years a preacher and pastor in the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and now presiding elder of the Greenville district, South Carolina, was born in Cleveland county, North Carolina, September 24, 1857. His father, a farmer, J. D. F. Duncan, is remembered by his acquaintances because of his "genius for friendship" and his warm-hearted generosity. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent.

A healthy and happy boyhood was passed in the country, where Whiteford Duncan early became familiar with the ordinary labor of the farm, learning "habits of industry, love of nature, and self-reliance," from the daily tasks given him on his father's farm.

While fond of sports, he early showed a bent of mind toward serious study. He worked to earn the money to pay his way through college. After the Bible and the books of theology, which he has studied with most profit, he feels that in his reading the lives of good and great men have had the strongest influence in shaping his own life. He attended the country schools near Blacksburg, South Carolina, where his boyhood was passed. After pursuing preparatory studies he entered Wofford college and was graduated with the class of 1884. In December of that year he entered the South Carolina conference of the Methodist church, having pursued the conference course of theological studies. He became pastor of the Methodist church at Aiken, South Carolina, filling that position until 1888.

On November 15, 1888, he married Miss Susie Legare Bruns, a daughter of Professor Henry M. Bruns. They have had four children, all of whom are now living.

He feels that his greatest inspiration to high and noble endeavor has come from private study and reading, although he has also been much helped by contact with strong and upright men in active life. Allied by political convictions with the Democratic party, he has uniformly voted for its measures and

its candidates. He is a Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a Knight of Pythias.

His exercise and relaxation he has found chiefly in pastoral visitation in the interest of the church work which has been under his care.

Perhaps a Methodist preacher, the custom of whose church makes his pastorate in any one place of short duration, by the very fact of his residence in many different communities has an exceptional opportunity to bring to bear upon the lives of many of his fellow-citizens whatever power he may have of uttering truth and whatever influence he may possess as an example of upright and helpful living. Certainly it would be a very difficult task to attempt to trace all the power for good of an active and devoted minister of the Gospel, the years of whose pastorates have been divided among a dozen or twenty different parishes. But the secret of the influence which Mr. Duncan has sought to exert may be found in his suggestions to young Americans: "Regard life as a great responsibility." "Look at every opportunity of learning truth or of doing good as 'golden,' and do not neglect it." "Regard every duty as important, however trivial it may appear." "Hold in contempt everything that degrades body, mind, or spirit."

His address is Greenville, South Carolina.

JOHN HERIOT EARLE

EARLE, JOHN HERIOT, attorney at law, general manager of the Carolina Loan and Trust company, railroad commissioner of South Carolina since January 1, 1905, was born in Sumter county, South Carolina, July 10, 1873. His father, Joseph Haynsworth Earle, was a lawyer, a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, senator from Sumter county, judge of the eighth circuit, attorney-general of the state, and United States senator from South Carolina. Through several generations of ancestors, who have been distinguished by public spirit and public service, Mr. Earle is descended from John and Mary Earle, who came from Dorset county, England, to Virginia in 1678. His mother, Mrs. Annie (Wilton) Earle, has left a deep impression upon her son's life, and has inspired his intellectual work and his moral and spiritual aspirations.

His early life was passed in Sumter, South Carolina, where he attended the Dick and McIntosh high school. Later he was at the University school at Petersburg, Virginia. He was graduated from the South Carolina Military academy, at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1893, with the degree of B. S.; and, studying law in his father's office, he was admitted to the bar in December, 1894. He at once began practice at Greenville, South Carolina, as a member of the law firm of Mooney & Earle. It was natural that the son of a distinguished lawyer and statesman should find his preferences early leading him towards his father's profession; and his own personal inclinations, as well as the wishes of his parents, were influential in his choice of the law. The influence of his early home he places first in the shaping forces of his life, and contact with men in active life he ranks second, placing both rather above the influence of school and college, or early companionships, or private study. In addition to his general practice as an attorney at law and counselor, Mr. Earle has been for some time the general manager of the Carolina Loan and Trust company.

At the outbreak of the Spanish war he volunteered for service, and was commissioned major of the First South Carolina volunteer infantry, United States volunteers, May 3, 1898, serving

until November 11, 1898, at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, Columbia and Savannah. During the Darlington riots he had served as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth South Carolina regiment.

On November 14, 1901, Mr. Earle married Miss Eliza Mays Beattie, daughter of John Edgeworth and Mary S. Beattie.

In August, 1904, Major Earle was elected one of the board of railroad commissioners for the state of South Carolina. His commission bears the date of January 1, 1905.

He is a Mason (Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Shriner). He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Elks fraternity.

He is identified with the Democratic party, and he has always been of the opinion that he could do more for the welfare of his community and his state, as well as for the whole country, by acting with the Democratic party in support of its measures and its candidates, than he could accomplish by departing from strict party allegiance to support measures or men not indorsed by his party.

In his religious convictions he is associated with the Episcopal church. While at college he gave some attention to athletics and modern systems of physical culture, but since his entrance upon professional life he has not continued his interest in them.

Many friends of his father and of his family look with great interest to the future public service of one who has so much to inspire him in the achievements of his father and his family—of one who, while still a comparatively young man, has made so prominent a place for himself in the state.

The address of Mr. Earle is Greenville, South Carolina.

DANIEL FRANKLIN EFIRD

EFIRD, DANIEL FRANKLIN, eight years a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and since 1904 state senator, was born in Lexington county, South Carolina, January 25, 1861, the son of Reverend Daniel Efird, a minister of the Gospel and a farmer and merchant, who also served as treasurer of Lexington county. His mother was Henrietta (Dreher) Efird, who was a descendant of the Reverend Godfrey Dreher, a prominent Lutheran minister in Lexington county, distinguished as a leader and organizer in his denomination.

D. F. Efird was trained early to labor on the farm and to the general business of a farm and of storekeeping. He feels that as a boy he was "confirmed in habits of industry, carefulness and perseverance," which have been of value to him throughout his life. He declares that he owes much to his mother, who was affectionate and careful in the religious and moral training she gave to her children.

He was prepared for college at Pine Ridge academy; and he completed the work of the junior year at Newberry college, but was not graduated. At the age of twenty-one he was led by his personal preference to take up the business of farming. This he planned to pursue in a way to be reasonably profitable to himself, while it still should not so engross his time as to interfere with his desire to serve his fellow-citizens of his county and his state, for he felt "a natural desire to gain and deserve their respect by such service as he could render them." In 1896 he was chosen a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and he was repeatedly reëlected, continuing a member of that house until 1904, in which year he was elected to the state senate.

While a member of the legislature he devoted himself successfully to the effort to get "the finances of his county upon a cash basis." He also advocated strongly the passage of the biennial sessions amendment.

He served for a time as lieutenant of a militia company. He has always been identified with the Democratic party. He is

a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

He is connected with the Lutheran church, in which his ancestors have been useful and distinguished ministers. He has found his favorite form of exercise and his relaxation in hunting.

On October 8, 1891, Mr. Efird married Miss Inez Antoinette Hiller, daughter of Silas D. and Ann A. Hiller, of Lexington. They have had four children, of whom three are now (1907) living.

His address is Lexington, South Carolina.

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CONRAD EHRHARDT

EHRHARDT, CONRAD, was born in Germany, December 13, 1832, the son of Henry Ehrhardt, a farmer of honest character and industrious habits. He early showed a marked interest in machinery; and by study and practice he qualified himself for the work of a general mechanic and for the erection and care of mill machinery. While a boy he began to work in mills in his native country. He says of himself that while the influences of home and of school helped to shape his life, and his love of machinery inclined him to the milling business, "poverty had most of all to do with my advancement in life, for poverty caused me to study more intensely." The graded schools of Germany gave him a fair start in the acquisition of an education. He has never taken a special course of study at any scientific school, but from his boyhood he has been a studious reader of books and journals upon engineering, milling construction and mill management.

He began the active work of life for himself as a laborer in milling, and as a general mechanic, in Barnwell county, South Carolina. The public confidence in him, which has been inspired by a long life of industry, integrity, useful labor, and careful business management, found expression in his choice as county commissioner from 1868 to 1872, a term of four years. From 1869 to 1871 he was county treasurer of Barnwell county. As a miller he was exempt from military service during the War between the States.

He has devoted himself, first of all, with steady assiduity to the management of his own business. In his political affiliations he has always been connected with the Democratic party. Identified by descent and conviction with the Lutheran church, he has been an elder in the Mt. Pleasant Lutheran church for over fifty years. He holds no membership in any fraternities or clubs, finding in his church relations the social ties which have most of significance and helpfulness for him.

When the question was put to Mr. Ehrhardt, what suggestions would you make, based upon your own experience and observation, for the purpose of helping your younger fellow-

citizens to form sound ideals of American life and to attain to true success? he wrote in answer: "First of all, build up a character. Next, after that, attend to your chosen business. Try to owe no man anything but good-will, and endeavor to pay that to all."

Mr. Ehrhardt was married February 16, 1851, to Miss Anna D. King; and of their five children, four are still living.

His address is Ehrhardt, South Carolina.

THOMAS KETCHIN ELLIOTT

ELLIOTT, THOMAS KETCHIN, banker, of Winnsboro, South Carolina, was born in Fairfield county, October 8, 1855. His father, Henry Laurens Elliott, was a merchant and banker, and a farmer, characterized by integrity in all his business relations and by warm-hearted benevolence.

Passing his boyhood in the country, Thomas Elliott was early trained to regular tasks which involved manual labor. His earlier years of school life were passed in the country schools near his home; and for a more advanced course of study he attended the Virginia Military institute, graduating at the age of twenty, in July, 1875, ranking third in a class of forty-five men.

In answer to the question, "What principally determined the choice of your occupation or profession?" Mr. Elliott answers: "Luck." He feels that his life was most strongly influenced by his parents and by the surroundings of his early home, and that "private study" has done more for him than either school, early companionships, or contact with men in active life in later years.

He married Miss Carrie Aiken, November 26, 1879. They have had seven children, all of whom are living in 1908.

In 1875 he took the position of teller in the Bank of Winnsboro. He was again and again promoted until he became its president. He is also president of the Fairfield Cotton mills, at Winnsboro, South Carolina, and president of the Wylie mills, at Chester, South Carolina.

The books which he has found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life are "the Bible and Reverend Frederick W. Robertson's Sermons." His religious convictions find expression in his membership in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, in which organization he has been for some years an elder.

Politically his affiliations are with the Democratic party, although he has not sought public office. His favorite form of exercise is horseback riding.

Mr. Elliott is a type of the business man of integrity and faithfulness who devotes himself to what he believes to be the

best financial interests of the community in which he dwells, and by the successful management of his own business becomes naturally a leader in enterprises which concern and conserve the interests of his fellow-citizens and contribute to the well-being of the community in which he resides.

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R. BERLEY EPTING

EPTING, R. BERLEY, M. D., was born August 14, 1857, on his father's farm, near Pomaria, in Newberry county, South Carolina. His father, Jacob Epting, was of German descent and a man of sterling Christian character, marked by industry and devotion to duty. His farm was poor and unprofitable and required careful husbandry to make it produce the necessities of life, yet his wife managed to make it provide a living for herself and their family of eight small children while he gave his services to the loved cause of the Confederacy. The influence of this most excellent mother has been felt for good throughout the useful life of her son who is the subject of this sketch.

The years following the war were trying ones, full of sacrifice and privation to South Carolinians. The Epting family was no exception, and each of the eight children had to bear its part of the burden of farm labor or perform his or her share of work in the home. To this early life of trial and simple living Doctor Epting owes much of the physical endurance which has enabled him to successfully practice his profession. As a boy his health was rather frail, and he was not able to accomplish very much in the two years that he was privileged to attend the common schools of his neighborhood. Consequently he was provided with only a meagre education before he began the study of his chosen profession. He was, however, endowed by nature with a strong and well-balanced mind, and from early life he had a love for medicine and a determination to make its practice his vocation. For one in his circumstances the mastery of such a study necessarily meant hard and persistent work, but he was not daunted by the difficulties that were to be surmounted in order to accomplish his cherished purpose. With the exception of the two years spent at school, he worked steadily on the farm until he was twenty-three years old, and he carefully saved his earnings in order to be able to take the necessary college course in medicine. After serving one year as deputy sheriff of Newberry county, under Sheriff D. B. Wheeler, during which time he read medicine, he attended lectures for the session of 1883-84 at the Medical

College of the State of South Carolina, in Charleston. The next year he spent at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, from which institution he was graduated in the summer of 1885. In the fall of that year he commenced the practice of his profession at Elloree, South Carolina, where he was very successful. In 1888 he took a special post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in surgery and diseases of children, receiving certificates for his work. As a means of keeping abreast with the progress of medical science, as well as an occasional diversion from the steady rounds of visiting patients, he has since taken several other special courses in New York hospitals.

In the spring of 1890 he moved from Elloree to Greenwood, South Carolina, where he has since lived. In his new location Doctor Epting has had to meet strong competition, but has done so in a manner to win not only a large practice but the esteem and good-will of his professional brethren. In all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of his adopted town and community he has taken a prominent part. At considerable personal sacrifice he has served on the board of health and in the town council, entering with zeal into the details of civic improvement and devoting his best efforts to the discharge of his duties as chairman of the council committee on streets. It may be truly said that he has contributed in no small degree to the improvement and prosperity of the town.

He is medical examiner for several life insurance companies, and a member of the Seaboard Air Line board of railway surgeons, being local surgeon at Greenwood for that company. He is also a member of the American Medical association, the South Carolina State Medical association, and the local county association, and in 1905 was made a member of the national auxiliary committee of the American Medical association. He was one of the active workers in establishing Lander college at Greenwood, and is a member of the board of directors and physicians to that institution, whose faculty and students regard him as a loved physician and devoted friend.

In February, 1888, he married Mrs. Mary A. Pemberton. Of their two children, one is living in 1907. Doctor Epting is a Democrat in politics. His religious affiliation, like that of his parents, is with the Lutheran denomination. He feels that he owes much of his success to the religious influences which sur-

rounded his early life at home, and to his wise choice of companionship in youth, having made it a point to associate only with those young men who, like himself, appreciated the value of moral character and high ideals. His devotion to duty and to the ethics of his profession—allowing nothing to interfere with faithful, undivided attention to his patients—has won him notable prominence, and has left him but little time for pleasure or social amusement. He is a member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, but it is in his home life as husband and father that he finds his chief relaxation and recreation from professional care and study.

The lesson of his life to young men is that steadfast courage and persistent effort will conquer almost insurmountable difficulties, and devotion to duty will win success even when opposed by most formidable barriers.

The address of Doctor Epting is Greenwood, South Carolina.

FRANK EVANS

EVANS, FRANK, superintendent of the city schools at Spartanburg, South Carolina, was born at Marion, May 8, 1861. His father, Chesley D. Evans, was a lawyer and commissioner in equity, and one of the signers of the ordinance of secession in 1860, whom his son remembers as characterized by "modesty, gentleness and courage." His mother was Mrs. Sarah Jane (Haselden) Evans, whose great-grandfather came from England and settled near Georgetown, South Carolina, about 1750. His paternal ancestors came from Wales, and one of them settled on the Pee Dee about 1720. The family names of Daniel, Godbold, Bradley and Horry, among his ancestors, indicate a mingling of English, Irish and French blood, and representatives of each of these families from whom he traces his descent settled in Virginia or South Carolina in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Of his parents he says: "My mother's influence was strong, both on my intellectual and my moral life. She insisted upon my having definite work to do, both as a matter of education and of profit. The plantation boy may work ten hours a day, and still have much leisure for reading. My father had a good library and guided me in my reading. I would not exchange the training I got when I was from sixteen to nineteen years old as manager of a plantation for any four years of instruction I have ever had at school."

As would be inferred from the sentences quoted above, his boyhood was passed in the country. He had good health. He was fond of fishing and hunting, and still more fond of reading. In his boyhood and youth he did ordinary farm work, such as clearing new land, cutting timber for lumber, ploughing, attending to the pasturing of cattle and hogs, etc. "A plantation is an excellent school for a boy," he writes. "It develops his executive ability and makes a responsible man of him."

Living three miles from the nearest common school, and to such a degree dependent upon his own efforts that he did not have the means to attend school regularly, he had difficulties to surmount in acquiring an education. But he early learned "the

advantage of his disadvantages." He fitted for college at the Marion academy, of which W. H. Witherow, J. B. White and J. D. Dunlap were principals. He was graduated with honor from the University of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1883. Since his graduation he has taken six summer courses of study in pedagogy, geography, English, and botany, to fit himself still more fully for his life-work, teaching.

In 1883 he became principal of the Laurens Male academy, at Laurens, South Carolina. He had held at the University of Nashville a scholarship which required its holder to teach for at least three years; and this, together with his own convictions, influenced him in the choice of his profession. He continued principal of the Laurens academy until 1891. He served as superintendent of the graded schools of Newberry from 1891 to 1895, and for the last thirteen years, since 1895, he has been the efficient superintendent of the city schools of Spartanburg.

He was married, June, 30, 1886, to Miss Lucy Barksdale, and they have had two children, both of whom are now (1908) living.

The esteem in which he is held by the fellow-members of his profession is shown in his election as president of the South Carolina State Teachers' association for the year 1895-96.

In politics he is independent, having voted against Bryan on the silver issue in 1896. Fond of athletic exercise, he was at one time "devoted to baseball," but he now gets his exercise in lawn tennis out-of-doors, and finds relaxation indoors in playing chess.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Presbyterian church. Three suggestions he offers to the young people of his state: "Think for yourself. Rely on yourself. Do not be superstitious."

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

WILLIAM JOSIAH FISHBURNE

FISHBURNE, WILLIAM JOSIAH, lawyer and member of the legislature, was born at Walterboro, Colleton county, South Carolina, on September 3, 1848. His father, Josiah Bedon Fishburne, was a physician, the first of whose ancestors in America, his great-grandfather, Col. William Fishburne, came from England.

The tastes and interests which appealed to him most strongly in his childhood he summarizes in these three words, which have had a magic attraction for so many of the boys of his state: "Books, dogs, gun." His father died when he was but six years old, and to his mother, Mrs. Emma Julia (Kershaw) Fishburne, he expresses a debt of gratitude and affection when he writes: "My mother was my all." Until he was fifteen he resided in Walterboro. Although he began at an early age to be interested in history and the classics, which have always been favorite lines of reading with him since he became a man, he had "innumerable difficulties" to overcome in acquiring an education. He studied in the preparatory schools at Walterboro. In the closing year of the War between the States, from 1864 to 1865, he was a South Carolina cadet. He attended the South Carolina university in 1867, but lack of means prevented his graduation. In the following year, from 1868 to 1869, he taught school in Bamberg. But personal preference was drawing him strongly toward the profession of the law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began the practice of his profession in Walterboro, South Carolina.

In 1876 he was a member of the "Hampton" state convention. Elected to the lower house of the South Carolina legislature, he served from 1888 to 1889 and several terms afterward. He has been chairman of the conservative party in Colleton county. He has served as a trustee of the Walterboro graded schools and as a member of the city council. Connected with the Episcopal church, he is a warden and vestryman of St. Jude's church, Walterboro. He is also a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

On February 14, 1878, he married Miss Mary Carn, daughter of M. E. Carn, Esquire. They have had five children, all of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Fishburne has found his favorite sport and recreation in mature life as in early boyhood, "with the dog and gun." To his young fellow-citizens he offers this suggestion: "Early appreciate the truth that life is earnest; cultivate good habits, remembering that a bad habit is an enemy that may chase you down. If we know a man's habits we may prophesy confidently his success or his failure in life."

Mr. Fishburne's address is Walterboro, South Carolina.

JOHN CECIL FLETCHER

FLETCHER, JOHN CECIL, farmer, and inventor of a pea planter, a guano distributor and a cotton plow, residing at McColl, Marlboro county, South Carolina, was born in that county on the 2d of September, 1853. His father, John S. Fletcher, was a farmer. His mother was Mrs. Anna (Gibson) Fletcher. Certain of his ancestors were mentioned for honorable achievement in the history of the Fletcher and Gibson families, by J. P. Gibson, of Bennettsville, South Carolina.

Passing his boyhood on a farm, with but limited opportunities for attending school, he became familiar not only with ordinary farm work but with all the mechanical appliances which are used about a farm, and, so far as investigation by him was possible, with the methods of making farm machinery. He took up the study of mathematics by himself in evenings in his later boyhood. His love for machinery and his interest in all mechanical devices was the chief reason for his wish to study mathematics. In his early manhood he passed some years in learning to work at carpentry and in iron.

On the 16th of February, 1882, he married Miss Bettie A. Gibson, daughter of R. F. and Lizzie Gibson, of Gibson, North Carolina. They have had two children, both of whom are living in 1908.

He has devoted himself all his life to the careful and systematic improvement of the farm on which he lives. "The News and Courier," of Charleston, offered a prize of one hundred dollars for the best all-round farm in his section of the state, and twenty years of intensive farming had so improved the condition of the farm which Mr. Fletcher took in 1876—it was then very poor—that this prize was awarded to him for his model farm in 1896.

His interest in mechanics led to three or four inventions for lightening farm labor and making it more effective. His pea planter, guano distributor and cotton plow are evidence of the practical use to which he has put his knowledge of farming and of mechanics.

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In the production of cotton he has been very successful. In 1897 he raised twenty-four bales on thirteen acres of land, and in 1905 he raised eighty-six bales on sixty acres.

Mr. Fletcher has never sought political office. He has been interested in the schools of his community and has had a share in their management and direction. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been an office-holder in his church.

While Mr. Fletcher modestly disclaims for himself any right to be regarded as one of the men of mark of South Carolina, the public-spirited interest which he has always shown in the affairs of his community, his helpfulness to his neighbors, his inventions in agricultural implements, and the far-reaching influence of his example in improving and bettering his farm, have led his friends and neighbors to feel that his life has made its mark upon the community and the state.

His address is McColl, South Carolina.

JOHN WILLIAM FLINN

FLINN, REV. JOHN WILLIAM, D. D., was born in Marshall county, Mississippi, on the 11th of July, 1847. His father, Andrew Meek Flinn, a farmer, from the age of twenty-five an elder in the Presbyterian church, was characterized by "Christian piety, moral courage, and love for his family and his church." His mother, Mrs. Sarah Ann Work (Means) Flinn, an earnest Christian, stimulated the intellectual life of her son and strongly influenced his moral and spiritual ideals. She was descended from Cyrus Hutchinson, a hero in the siege of Carrick Fergus, who came to America early in the eighteenth century with his three daughters, one of whom became Mrs. Jackson, the mother of President Andrew Jackson. The Erwins, Wilsons, Vances, Jacksons, Burys, and Phifers are descended from the daughters of Cyrus Hutchinson. On his father's side, Hannah Moore, of Edinburgh, a woman of strong and noble character, was Professor Flinn's great great great-grandmother. Of the Flinn, Wilson, and Means families, many were soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

A strong and healthy boy, when not in school he was occupied in such tasks and out-of-door amusements as were common to boys on a Southern plantation fifty years ago. This varied work promoted good health, quickened his intelligence and moral earnestness, and broadened his sympathies with men and their work. His studies were carefully directed in his own home, and later he attended a private school at Hernando, Mississippi.

In March, 1862, although he was not quite fifteen years old, he entered the Confederate army, serving as a soldier for three years in Longstreet's corps, McLaw's (Kershaw's) division, Barksdale's (Humphrey's) brigade, Seventeenth Mississippi regiment, Company G. He was in eighteen great battles and in numberless skirmishes, and he was wounded four times and was twice taken prisoner.

This experience matured his character rapidly, and at the close of the war he formed a determination to become a preacher of the Gospel. His father, although the war had not left him means to provide a college course for his son, encouraged his

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J. Wm. Flinn

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plans for college study. Working during his vacations, "hoeing cotton, picking cotton, cutting cord wood, teaching school, teaching vocal music, and writing for the newspapers," he earned the money to pay for his books and his college expenses. Determined that nothing should stop him, whatever hardships he met, and whatever severe economies he practiced, he was happy with his goal always in view.

He was graduated A. B. from the University of Mississippi in 1871. From Columbia Theological seminary he received the degree of B. D. in 1875. Special courses of post-graduate study in theology, philosophy, Biblical literature and English literature, he took at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1875 and 1876.

In 1877 he entered the work of the ministry as pastor of three churches, at Henderson, Mills River, and Davidson River, North Carolina. From 1878 to 1888 he was pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian church of New Orleans. He was a director of the "Southwestern Presbyterian," published at New Orleans during the eighties.

In September, 1888, he was chosen professor of moral philosophy and chaplain of the South Carolina university at Columbia. The newspapers of New Orleans, in expressions of regret at his leaving the city, spoke in highest terms of his public spirit in declining to leave the city at the time of the yellow fever epidemic in 1878; and dwelt upon his reputation as "a brilliant speaker, an earnest and a popular preacher, and a writer of great force." Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, Hon. Jefferson Davis, and ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, wrote in most complimentary terms of his exceptional fitness for the new professorship. The distinguished Dr. Calderwood, of the University of Edinburgh, wrote: "While paying attention to theology, he showed special interest in philosophy, giving marked evidence of intellectual acuteness and force." The commendatory words of these gentlemen, as well as of Chancellors Waddell, Garland, Blanton, and Mayes, President Johnson, of Tulane university, Senator Vance, and many others, were justified by the faithful and successful work done by Professor Flinn during the years of his professorship at Columbia. In 1895 Doctor Flinn resigned his position in the university, but, until his death, continued his work in the Presbyterian College for Women, in which insti-

tution he had lectured, and of which he had been one of the directors since its beginning in 1890. He also preached regularly to churches in the Charleston presbytery.

From early boyhood, exceptionally fond of reading, he had an equally intense love of nature. He was not only a scholar, but an all-round man, taking a keen delight in out-of-door life and in all vigorous, manly exercise, especially mountain climbing.

In Louisiana he was secretary of the Sunday league, chairman of the executive committee of the Louisiana Sunday school association, and in 1883 and again in 1904, he was a commissioner to the Presbyterian general assembly. In 1894 he was the representative of the synod of South Carolina in the general assembly, defending the synod's judgment in the appeal against the decision of the synod in the "Sadie Means Telephone case." He represented the Southern Presbyterian church in the International Sunday school convention (1884) at Louisville. In the third general council of the Presbyterian Alliance, at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, he represented his church; and he was prominently identified with the ecclesiastical and educational work of the Presbyterian Church, South.

The Central university of Kentucky in 1893 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He was a member of the Phi Sigma literary society and of the Phi Delta Gamma fraternity. He was a member of the New Orleans Academy of science; of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy; of the Victoria institute, England; of the Religious Education association, and of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology.

He was one of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the United Confederate veterans, serving as their chaplain. In 1868 he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and Grand Cyclops of a Den in the University of Mississippi.

By political conviction he was identified with the Democratic party.

On the 20th of December, 1876, Doctor Flinn married Miss Jane Ann Adger Smyth, daughter of Reverend Dr. Thomas Smyth, D. D., who was for more than forty years pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Charleston, South Carolina, of which Doctor Flinn's grand uncle, Doctor Andrew Flinn, was

first pastor. They have had five daughters and one son, all of whom are living in 1908.

Doctor Flinn's life was remarkable for its varied and interesting experiences and for its strong influence upon the communities where he has lived. His personal influence upon his parishioners, upon his fellow-citizens, and on the life of the university where he taught was marked and deep. His public discourses and his articles in reviews and periodicals upon theological, historical, philosophical, and literary themes gave him a place among writers of marked power. As a teacher he always led men to higher achievement by recognizing and helping them to know the best that was in them, thus encouraging them to conquer the world by loving and serving Him who made it.

In public and private he often emphasized this truth: "Continued faithful service is not useless because men neglect you while living, or forget you when dead. Stars quenched by the sun are still in the sky affecting all worlds by their force of gravity. Stars that set shine on other climes. Moral power, like physical, is never lost from the universe."

Doctor Flinn's death came suddenly, of heart disease, on December 28, 1907, but as his friends would have wished to have it, in his own home in Columbia. The sudden close of his life called out many expressions of affection, esteem and honor, giving abundant evidence of the far-reaching influence of the life of this earnest and eloquent preacher and devoted Christian teacher.

HENRY CALHOUN FOLK

FOLK, HENRY CALHOUN, merchant, planter, several times mayor of Bamberg, member of the South Carolina house of representatives from 1890 to 1894, president of the Peoples Bank of Bamberg, and master in equity for Bamberg county, was born at Folks Store Postoffice, Colleton county, South Carolina, on the 4th of December, 1859. His father, Henry N. Folk, was a farmer and country merchant, and for some years postmaster of the postoffice which bore his name. His ancestors came from Germany in the seventeenth century.

In early youth he delighted in boyish sports and was fond of fishing and hunting. In early boyhood he worked upon the farm and as a clerk in his father's country store, and he attended the schools within his reach, but the school sessions lasted not more than three months of each year. After two years spent in its preparatory department, he entered Wofford college in 1876; and four years later he was graduated with the degree of A. B., having taken numerous college honors and receiving in his senior year the gold medal for the best essay in an intercollegiate contest among members of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Immediately after graduation he began life as a merchant at Bamberg, South Carolina, where his father had established a small mercantile business which the son took under his management and of which he subsequently became joint owner with his brother, J. F. Folk, and later sole owner.

On the 12th of April, 1883, he married Miss Elizabeth M. Weissinger, daughter of John J. Weissinger, of Blackville, South Carolina. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living in 1907.

In 1887 he added to his mercantile business the management of a farm, and since that year he has been continuously engaged in planting and farming as well as in mercantile business. He gathered from his farm and marketed in Charleston, South Carolina, on July 27, 1896, the earliest bale of cotton ever grown in the state, and has almost every successive year since then received the premium for the first bale in the state. He has been one of the directors of the Bamberg Cotton mill since its organization,

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H. E. Tovey

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and for several years has been its vice-president. He has also been president of the Peoples Bank of Bamberg since its organization, and he is a director and the president of the South End Cemetery company.

Since 1881 he has continuously held some political office. He has been alderman and mayor of Bamberg several times; he was in the South Carolina legislature from 1890 to 1894; he was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the formation of Bamberg county, and when it was established he was elected one of the commissioners to apportion the liabilities between the old and the new counties. He was made county chairman of the Democratic party at the first organization of the party in that county, and he has held that office continuously since. He is also master in equity of Bamberg county, and, though not a lawyer, he is serving his sixth year and has never had one of his decisions reversed by a higher court. He has served as trustee of the public schools, and is a member of the board of control of the Carlisle Fitting school. In the state militia of South Carolina he held for a time the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. Folk is a Knight of Pythias, has held numerous offices in that organization, and has attended several meetings of the grand lodge.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has for several years served as a steward of his church and a trustee of the property owned by that denomination at Bamberg, South Carolina.

His favorite forms of exercise and amusement he finds in the use of a bicycle and in driving; and in earlier years he was fond of baseball.

Such suggestions as he makes to the young people of South Carolina who wish to attain true success in life, notwithstanding the fact that they are so similar to advice uniformly given by successful men, should gain in weight and not lose influence among the young people who hear them repeated so often. He writes: "Honesty, truthfulness, sobriety, and devotion to duty and to family, will do more than all else to strengthen sound ideals in American life, and will do most to help young people to attain true success in life."

The address of Mr. Folk is Bamberg, Bamberg county, South Carolina.

EDWIN PARKER FROST

FROST, EDWIN PARKER, cotton merchant, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, October 19, 1846. His parents were Edward and Harriet VanderHorst (Horry) Frost. His father was a lawyer and planter, a "gentleman of the old school," of great earnestness of purpose and strength of character. He was a judge of the state court and a member of the state legislature and of important political conventions. His father's ancestors came from England about the year 1700, and at very nearly the same time his maternal ancestors came to the colonies from France.

In early life Edwin P. Frost passed most of his time in the city of his birth, but the holiday seasons, December and April, were spent on a plantation which belonged to his father. He studied at the best classical schools in his home city, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Charleston college in 1868.

The progress of his education was seriously interrupted by the War between the States. He served for two years in the Confederate States army, as a private in the Marion artillery, until the surrender of General Johnston's army at Greensboro, North Carolina. As the country had been devastated by the war, and most of the property of those who had been wealthy was swept away in the general disaster, the young men of that time were obliged to choose some occupation or enter some profession that would furnish them a livelihood. Mr. Frost felt the pressure of necessity and resolutely determined to take some position in which he could provide for his immediate needs and lay the foundation for future success in the business world.

He commenced the active work of life as a bookkeeper for the firm of Gourdin, Matthiessen & Company, cotton merchants, in Charleston. Here he kept the records for the firm and learned the methods and details of the cotton business. After becoming thoroughly familiar with the work he established a business of his own as a cotton merchant and has continued it to the present time, under the firm name of Henry W. Frost & Company, with offices at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia.

From the first he has made a specialty of exporting and supplying mills in this country with the noted "sea island" cotton. His success has been marked, and he has won a prominent place among the cotton merchants of the South.

He is largely interested in the cotton mills of the state and is closely identified with them, being on the board of directors of seven of the most prominent and successful of them.

He is a prominent member of various social societies in Charleston and Savannah. In politics he is a Democrat, but his alignment with this party is due almost entirely to its position on the race issue. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church, and he is a member and a vestryman of St. Michael's church in Charleston. In reply to a request for advice to young people who wish to attain true success in life, he says: "Decide on what you want, and show continuous earnestness of purpose in securing it."

On January 21, 1875, Mr. Frost was married to Miss Mary Coachman McKay, youngest daughter of Donald Lanceford McKay. They have two children.

The address of Mr. Frost is 39 East Battery street, Charleston, South Carolina.

HENRY WILLIAM FROST

FROST, HENRY WILLIAM, merchant, head of the firm of Henry W. Frost & Company, of Charleston and Savananh, was born at Charleston, July 1, 1841. His father, Honorable Edward Frost (son of Reverend Thomas Frost, M. A., fellow of Granville and Caius college, Cambridge, England), served as judge of the court of appeals and court of errors of South Carolina, and was distinguished for judicial impartiality which no personal consideration or no ties of blood could warp or prejudice; and his decisions and his judicial opinions are a source of pride to his family. Judge Edward Frost married Miss Harriet Vander-Horst Horry, a daughter of Honorable Elias Horry, of Huguenot descent. Her father was an ardent patriot of Revolutionary fame, born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 21st of June, 1743, and died in that city, September 7, 1834. The name and public services of Elias Horry are prominently identified with the history of his native city, Charleston. He was intendant of Charleston from 1815 to 1818. Having accumulated a large property, he became one of the original projectors of the South Carolina railroad. He was deeply interested in all matters of education; and he was a member of the board of directors of the College of Charleston, serving at different times with such colleagues as Robert J. Trumbull, John Julius Pringle, William Drayton, Daniel Elliott Huger, Langdon Cheves, Henry Middleton, Thomas Grimke, Judge Thomas Lee, Judge Prioleau, Joel R. Poinsett, Stephen Elliott, William Washington, and Sedgwick L. Simons. He was a member of the board of school commissioners for many years, and was chairman of that board from 1832 to 1834. Distinguished for his liberality, he donated ten thousand dollars toward founding the chair of moral and political philosophy at the College of Charleston.

Henry William Frost, in his early boyhood, attended the schools which were taught by Searle, Miles, and Sachtleben,—famous schools in Charleston in the middle of the last century. When the time came for him to choose his life-work he made a notable departure from the unwritten law, which has seemed to be that the sons and grandsons of men who are in the profession

of the law, of ministry, or of medicine, shall follow in the steps of their fathers and grandfathers. Mr. Frost chose to begin the active work of his independent life by taking a position in the office of Gourdin, Matthiesson & Company, merchants, at Charleston. He became a member of the firm, retaining his interest in it from 1871 to 1880. In 1880 he withdrew from that company and established the firm of Henry W. Frost & Company, of Charleston and Savannah.

At the outbreak of the War between the States he at once entered the service of his state, and later of the Confederate States, and served as a lieutenant in the First regiment of the South Carolina artillery throughout the war.

On the 14th of January, 1879, he married Miss Susan Frances Hampton Preston, a lady descended from and connected with many of the most distinguished families of South Carolina. She was a daughter of General John S. Preston, of the Confederate States army, orator and scholar; and a granddaughter of General Wade Hampton, the first of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Frost had four children, two of whom are living in 1908. Mr. Frost was married, the second time, to Miss Caroline Hampton Darby, at Charleston, February 27, 1908.

Mr. Frost has been steadily identified with the Democratic party. By religious convictions and family associations he is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church, South, in which he is a communicant.

In the rapidly increasing commercial prosperity in South Carolina, which was founded upon the development of cotton culture and of trade in cotton, with the new manufacturing establishments which have grown up in South Carolina and Georgia in the later years, Mr. Frost has had a prominent part. While his abilities in business have been recognized and duly rewarded, he has been mindful of all duties of a public-spirited citizen, and in the social life of the city he has had a prominent part. He is president of the Charleston club, and a member of the Commercial Yacht club. He is also a member of the Country club, and a member of the St. Cecilia society.

His address is 53 South Bay street, Charleston, South Carolina.

EUGENE BLACKBURN GARY

GARY, EUGENE BLACKBURN, legislator, from 1890 to 1893 lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and since 1894 associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, was born at Cokesbury, Greenwood county, South Carolina, on the 22d of August, 1854. His father, F. F. Gary, was a physician, and for some time a member of the state legislature; and he also held the position of most excellent grand high priest of the Masonic order. He was president of the South Carolina State Medical association; he served as surgeon in the Confederate army, and he was chairman of the state board of health. Quick perceptions, studious habits and a most genial disposition characterized Dr. Gary and made for him many friends. He married Miss Mary Caroline Blackburn, daughter of Stephen Blackburn, of Newberry county. The earliest known ancestor of the family in America was John Witherspoon, who came to Williamsburg county, South Carolina, from Ireland in 1734. He traced his descent from the famous preacher, reformer, and statesman, John Knox, of Scotland.

Eugene Blackburn Gary passed his boyhood quietly in the village of Cokesbury. He had excellent health; he was fond of reading and of all out-of-door sports. The circumstances of his family were such that he was not required to engage in any regular manual work in his boyhood and youth, and the best educational advantages were given him. He attended the Cokesbury high school and there prepared for a college course; he became a student at the South Carolina university, and was graduated in 1872. For the first year after graduation he taught school at Hodges, South Carolina.

Mr. Gary found himself strongly attracted to the study of law. He read law in the office of his uncle, Major-General M. W. Gary, at Edgefield, South Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in 1874.

He established himself at Abbeville for the practice of his profession. In 1889 he was elected a member of the house of representatives in the South Carolina legislature. Since 1889 a large part of his time and attention has been given to public

life and to the duties of public office. In 1890 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, serving until 1893. On the 29th of July, 1894, he became associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, a position which he still occupies, and in which he has made for himself an enviable reputation, both for his learning in the law and for the keen sense of equity and justice shown in his decisions.

On the 3d of April, 1877, Mr. Gary married Miss Eliza Tustin, daughter of Hiram F. Tustin, of Abbeville, South Carolina. They have had nine children, six of whom are living in 1908. He is a brother of Mrs. James M. Eason, of Charleston, of Circuit Judge Ernest Gary, and of United States Senator Frank B. Gary, and is a nephew of Circuit Judge W. F. Gary, late of Augusta, Georgia.

In his political affiliations Mr. Gary is a Democrat, and he has uniformly acted with his party. He is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church. Asked for suggestions for the young men of his state who wish to attain true success in life, he commends to them two absolute essentials in character and business habits, which, in his opinion, go far to insure success, viz.: "Promptness in business and scrupulous regard for financial obligations and for your promises."

Mr. Gary's address is Abbeville, South Carolina.

JOHN MATTISON GEER

GEER, JOHN MATTISON, president and treasurer of Easley Cotton mills, at Easley, South Carolina, and of the Franklin mills, at Greers, South Carolina, was born at Belton, Anderson county, South Carolina, on May 15, 1858. He is the son of a farmer, Solomon M. Geer, "a man of great piety and earnest convictions." His mother, Mrs. Mary E. Geer, left a deep impress upon the intellectual and the spiritual life of her son. His earliest ancestors in America were English, and came to the colonies as missionaries of the Episcopal church.

His early life was passed in the country on a farm, and as a boy he learned to do all the kinds of work which are required in raising crops of corn and cotton. He thus acquired habits of application and industry, and early became aware of the value of time and of the money-earning value of persevering labor. He says: "The high school and collegiate education which I obtained was paid for with the money I had made during my vacations." He attended the high school of his native place and Anderson Collegiate institute, and, entering the University of Nashville, he was graduated in 1881. In the same year he began business for himself as a merchant in Belton, South Carolina, his own personal preference and the circumstances of his family conspiring to lead him to a mercantile life.

Mr. Geer recognizes most frankly and in generous language the influence of his mother and his wife when he writes: "What success I have attained, I attribute very largely to my home life, both while I was single and since I have married." To the wife to whom he thus refers, Miss Ella McGee, he was married November 21, 1888; and they have had four children, of whom three are living in 1908.

Mr. Geer was for several years the general cotton buyer for the Piedmont Manufacturing company. He is president and treasurer of the Easley Cotton mills; president and treasurer of the Franklin mills, at Greers, South Carolina; and he is also a director in each of these corporations. He is a director of the Glenwood Cotton mills, at Easley; a director of the Easley Loan and Trust company; a director of the Calumet Manufacturing

company, at Liberty, South Carolina; a director of the Perkins mills and of the Bank of Greers, at Greers, South Carolina. He has never had any aspirations after political office. His convictions upon political questions have led to his identification with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Baptist church. He finds his favorite relaxation and amusement in driving.

To the young people of his state he commends "a Christian life; abstinence from exciting beverages: the habit of doing things from honest conviction and actuated by honest motives; an active and earnest application to a chosen profession, which should never be anything but an honorable one."

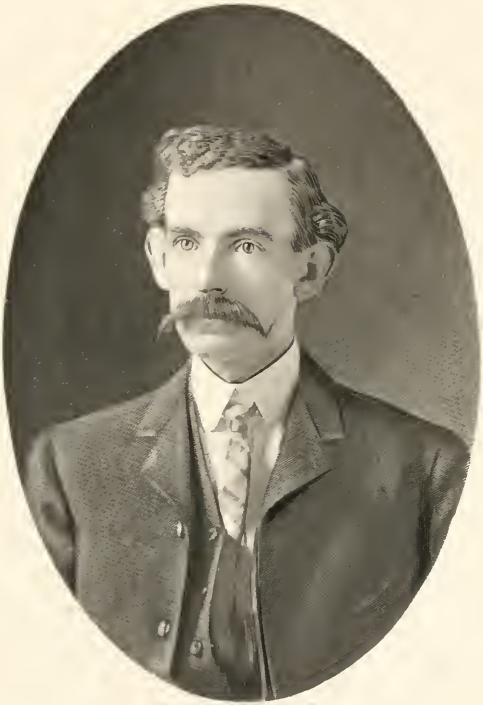
His address is Easley, South Carolina.

SAMUEL B. GEORGE

GEORGE, SAMUEL B., of Lexington, South Carolina, clerk of the court of Lexington county since 1900, was born at Laurel Falls Homestead, near Lexington, on the 27th of July, 1871. His father, E. J. George, was a planter and miller, who married Miss Bedia Taylor. The first American ancestor of the family was Ludwig George, who came from Switzerland during the Revolutionary war and joined the American army at Charlestown, near the end of the war, soon afterward settling in the Dutch Fork in Lexington county, where he died about 1807.

The excellent health which he knew in his boyhood he owes perhaps in part to the healthful surroundings of the farm life in which his boyhood was passed. His father trained him, even in early boyhood, to strict attention to certain regular duties, and he was taught to "work with his hands" at any and all kinds of farm work, as well as to help about the mill. His opportunities for attending school were limited to three months each year at "a free school" for three years in the country, and later to three months each year for three years in the public schools of the town of Lexington. He feels that the education which has fitted him for life was acquired chiefly by study at home, and at night, and he acknowledges with gratitude his indebtedness to one or two of the leading newspapers of his state, and to certain scientific periodicals, for a fund of knowledge and a training in thought which he feels they have given him as a careful reader.

When he was nineteen his father released him from further duties at home; but for several years after that date he had charge of his father's roller flour mills, cotton gins, and corn mills, etc. He had been a reader of the daily papers because he was fond of politics, and from early boyhood he had kept himself well informed as to persons and measures in the politics of his state. On his twenty-first birthday he was made by Governor Tillman a notary public. On the 19th of December, 1892, he became the official court deputy of the clerk of the court for Lexington county; and on December 24, 1900, he entered on the duties of clerk of the court of Lexington county, to which he



Very Sincerely
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had just been elected by a good majority. He served as commissioner of elections for delegates to the constitutional convention in 1895.

Mr. George is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the J. O. U. A. M., and of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

He has always been connected with and voted for the Democratic party. His favorite forms of exercise are driving and swimming.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has acted as secretary of the church of that denomination at Lexington for the last ten years. He is also a steward of that church.

On the 29th of December, 1896, Mr. George married Miss Olga O., daughter of J. Sol. and Martha Hendrix. They have had four children, Celeste O., Samuel A., Juanita O., and Francis, all of whom are living in 1907.

WILLIAM ANDREW GILES

GILES, WILLIAM ANDREW, son of William Andrew and Jane Y. (Cunningham) Giles, was born January 1, 1865, at Lowndesville, Abbeville county, South Carolina. His father was a school teacher, and afterward a bookkeeper for the Graniteville Manufacturing company. He was characterized by great learning and knowledge, and was, withal, a man of modesty and retiring disposition, evidenced by the fact that, though frequently urged to stand as a candidate for public office, he uniformly declined to do so. The family ancestors came from the north of Ireland and were Scotch-Irish. Andrew Giles, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, though not especially distinguished, was quite prominent in the Presbyterian church in South Carolina.

Until he was ten years of age, at which time he removed to Graniteville, the subject of this sketch lived in a country village. His health was good and he was greatly interested in baseball and athletic sports generally. From boyhood he was trained to habits of industry. His parents did not believe in idleness; they always insisted that their son should perform certain specified tasks. At the age of fifteen he began clerking in a general merchandise store for Mr. James E. Cook, a very strict yet kind employer. Here he remained two and a half years, learning lessons of system and application which, combined with those learned at home, have proved of great value to him in his subsequent life. At a very early age he suffered a great loss in the death of his mother. He was fortunate, however, in respect to educational advantages. He first studied under the instruction of his father in Lowndesville, South Carolina. Next he went to Graniteville academy, and, later, to the South Carolina Military academy. At the latter he remained only three years, 1883-1885, —leaving, before completing the course, to accept a position as shipping clerk with the Graniteville Manufacturing company. His work proved so satisfactory that on January 1, 1891, he was elected secretary of the company, which position he has since held. He is also president of the Bank of Graniteville. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine, of

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

For six years, 1892-1898, Mr. Giles held the position of worshipful master of Star lodge, No. 99, A. F. M., and for twelve years he has been district deputy grand master of the fourth Masonic district. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Though fond of such sports, he has never given special attention to athletics.

On January 1, 1891, Mr. Giles was married to Miss Iola May Wood. They have had three children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

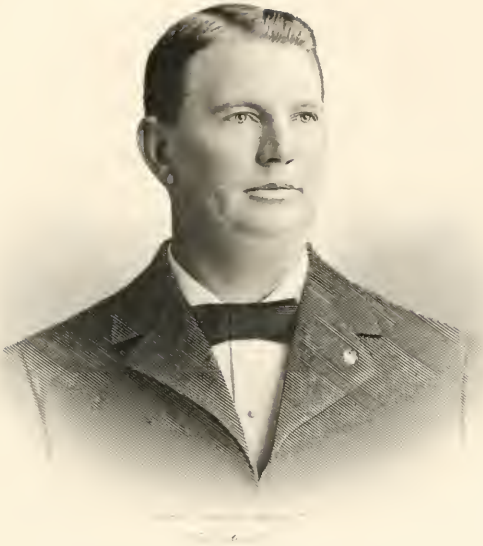
His address is Graniteville, South Carolina.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, JR.

GOLDSMITH, WILLIAM, JR., was born December 16, 1861, in Greenville, South Carolina. His father, William Goldsmith, Sr., is a planter and merchant, noted for his hospitality, his strict integrity, and fair dealing. His mother was Mrs. Nannie C. (Hair) Goldsmith. His great great-grandfather, Richard Goldsmith, was a Presbyterian minister at Richmond, Virginia, at the time of the Revolutionary war; and his ancestors came from England. On his mother's side his first known American ancestor was Lieutenant Edward Waters, who came to Virginia in 1608. He was a member of the London company organized to colonize Virginia, a captain of Virginia militia, and commissioner and commander of Elizabeth City county, for which he was also a burgess. He married Miss Grace O'Neil, a first cousin of Admiral James O'Neil, of the navy of Charles I. William Waters, his son, was a major of militia, high sheriff, etc., of Northampton county, Virginia. Colonel Philemon Waters, the great great-grandfather of William Goldsmith, Jr., served with honor in the Revolutionary war, and enjoyed the personal friendship of General Washington, who, meeting Colonel Waters as a brother soldier during his presidential tour through the Southern states in 1791, engaged with him in a friendly contest in rifle shooting at a target. Colonel Waters was a land surveyor; a judge of the county court from 1785 to 1791; was repeatedly a member of the legislature, and a member of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States.

When little more than a year old, William Goldsmith, Jr., was ill for a year, and as a result of that sickness was crippled for life. Nevertheless, he was fond of out-of-door life, and was interested in dogs, horses and everything connected with the farm. So far as his lameness permitted, he engaged systematically in duties connected with caring for the farm, principally in overseeing laborers. He thinks that his systematic business habits in later life are largely due to the regular tasks imposed upon him in his boyhood by his parents.

His studies at school were seriously interfered with by frail health. From the time of his early illness, reading and study resulted in violent attacks of headache. His parents, convinced that he was not strong enough to work at farming, to which his



Sincerely Yours
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own preference inclined him, followed the advice of a physician in taking him from school, and chose for him a business career. He studied at Patrick's high school, in Greenville, for some time, but was not strong enough to complete the course.

Until he was twenty-three he was engaged in farming. In February, 1884, he took a place in the office of Julius C. Smith (insurance and real estate), where he continued for five years. At the expiration of that time he took up the same line of business for himself, and he has conducted an insurance and real estate business in the same building since 1884.

He has been secretary and treasurer of the board of ministerial education of the Baptist state convention since 1899. He is a director of the American Spinning company, of Greenville, South Carolina; and of the Chick Spinning company, of Chick Springs, South Carolina; also of the Carolina Loan and Trust company, of Greenville. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, as a sound money Democrat. He is connected with the Baptist church, and is a deacon in that church. He is an Odd Fellow. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He served a term as grand chancellor of the Knights, and has been a delegate to the national gatherings of the Knights of Pythias. He was elected supreme representative of the Knights of Pythias in 1902, serving until 1905, during the conventions in San Francisco and Louisville. He was president of the local fire insurance agents' association of South Carolina from 1901 until 1903. In March, 1906, he organized the Mechanics Perpetual Building and Loan association, of Greenville, South Carolina, with over eleven hundred shares of stock in the first series. He is a director and is secretary and treasurer of the association. He is also a director in the Bank of Commerce, of Greenville, South Carolina.

On December 16, 1886, he married Miss Janie A. Wright. They have had five children, of whom four are living in 1908.

Keenly regretting his own inability, through lack of good health, to acquire a liberal education, he advises the young people of his state to "secure a thorough education in all branches as early in life as possible, and to do it well, as there is but one time to do this—while you are young." He adds this advice: "Promise only what you can do; do it, and do it well when you undertake it."

His address is Greenville, South Carolina.

WILLIAM NORWOOD GRAYDON

GRAYDON, WILLIAM NORWOOD, lawyer and legislator, was born in Cokesbury, Abbeville county, South Carolina, December 11, 1860. His parents were Stirling E. and Susan E. Graydon. His father was a bookkeeper and merchant, a man of excellent character, who at one time held the office of magistrate. The first ancestors of the family to locate in this country came from Ireland and England.

In childhood and youth, William N. Graydon lived in a village. His health was good and he was fond of outdoor sports. The circumstances of his family were such that he was obliged to work when out of school. This labor in the open air tended to develop his physical powers and to maintain his health and strength. The common schools in his neighborhood were the best he could attend, but in later years he supplemented the knowledge there obtained by a course of private study during the leisure hours of his business career. In 1876 he commenced the active work of life as a farmer at Cokesbury. While carrying on this work his strong ambition to rise in the world led him to study law, which he did with such earnestness and judgment that in 1882 he was admitted to the bar. He worked hard, and in a short time obtained a high standing in his profession. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate for a term of four years. Here he served with credit, but did not seek further political honors. In 1906 he was reëlected to the state senate, without opposition, for a term of four years.

He came into prominence as a business man, as well as a lawyer, and since January 1, 1905, has been a director of the National Bank of Abbeville, South Carolina. In politics he has always been a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a great reader, but finds it impossible to specify the books which have been of the greatest service to him in fitting him for and carrying on the work of life. His choice of a profession was due to his youthful determination to do something that would be of use in the world. Of all of the influences which have tended to give him success, he names that of home as decidedly the most powerful. The

means which he believes will be most helpful to young people who wish to become truly successful he names as "sober habits, living within your income, absolute truthfulness, and the love of reading good literature."

On January 7, 1890, he was married to Ada McMillan, daughter of P. W. and Elizabeth McMillan, of Abbeville county, South Carolina. Of their six children, four are now (1908) living.

The address of Mr. Graydon is Abbeville, South Carolina.

SMILIE ALEXANDER GREGG

GREGG, SMILIE ALEXANDER, son of J. Eli Gregg and Sarah Elizabeth Edwards Gregg, was born May 1, 1838, at Society Hill, Darlington district, South Carolina. His father was a merchant and planter, president of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, of the Merchants bank of Cheraw, and director of several banks; he was characterized by financial ability, honesty and firmness. The earliest known ancestors of the family in America were John, Joseph, James, and Robert Gregg, who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland and thence to Marion district, South Carolina. James Gregg was a captain in the Revolutionary war. General Maxcy Gregg and Bishop Alexander Gregg, of Texas, were first cousins to the father of Smilie A. Gregg.

In childhood Smilie Gregg enjoyed robust health. He was fond of hunting and reading. His early life was passed in the country. During vacations and on Saturdays he clerked in his father's store. His father took care, however, that such work should not interfere with his son's schooling.

Smilie Gregg lost his mother when he was but eight years old. Her influence, however, has affected him strongly and to his substantial benefit through life. He had no difficulties in securing an education. His special tastes were for history, both ancient and modern, and works and papers on agriculture. From 1851 to 1854 he attended Mount Zion academy, at Winnsboro, South Carolina, and, from 1854 to 1858, the South Carolina college. In 1859 he began his serious work as a planter in Darlington district.

On the outbreak of the war in 1861, Mr. Gregg was prominent in forming Company H, Eighth regiment, South Carolina troops, and was made first sergeant. He went to Charleston when the attack was made on Fort Sumter. After its fall he went to Virginia and took part in the first battle of Manassas. The next December he was appointed captain and commissary and sent to South Carolina. This position he resigned and joined Gregg's battery, Manigault's battalion of artillery, and was at the siege of Battery Wagner. In 1864 he was transferred to Pegram's battalion of artillery of the army of Northern Virginia, when he was elected first lieutenant of Gregg's battery, and was engaged

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in the battles of Second Cold Harbor, Dover's farm, Burges' mill, Riddle's shop, and all succeeding battles up to the surrender. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the fall of Petersburg, and was sent to the old Capitol prison at Washington, District of Columbia. In June, 1865, he was sent to Johnson's Island. On the 1st of July he was released, after which he returned to Darlington county, South Carolina.

Since the close of the war Mr. Gregg has been a prominent and influential citizen. He was director in the Piedmont Manufacturing company of Greenville, South Carolina in 1874, and of the Navassa Guano company in Wilmington in the same year. He has been a director in the Union Trust company, president of the Florence Cotton Seed Oil mill, and a director in several other corporations.

In 1888 he was a director and vice-president of the bank of Florence, but since the latter date he has devoted his attention to agriculture. He has been vice-president of the State Agricultural society and president of the Darlington Agricultural society.

Mr. Gregg has not sought political preferment, but his services have often been demanded by his party. For twenty years he was president of the Florence Democratic club, and he was sent to every state Democratic convention until Grover Cleveland was elected president, when he resigned. He was very prominent in forming the county of Florence, and he wrote the memorial to the legislature, which was the one adopted by the committee. He was the first county chairman and was made chairman of the committee to choose the site and erect public buildings of the county. From 1866 to the present date he has served as deacon in the Hopewell Presbyterian church. He is also a Mason, a member of Amity lodge No. 62.

Mr. Gregg has through life been a Democrat, and in religion is, as has been indicated, a Presbyterian. His relaxation he finds in driving and walking. To young Americans he commends honesty, truthfulness, promptness, and diligence in business.

On July 20, 1859, he married Sarah Louise McCowan. Four children were born to them, one of whom, Smilie A. Gregg, Jr., is now (1908) living. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Eula T. Howe, who soon died childless. Afterwards he married Miss Minnie E. Cates. They have one child,—a daughter.

His address is Florence, South Carolina.

LeGRAND GUERRY

GUERRY, LeGRAND, surgeon, was born in Florence, South Carolina, on the 3d of February, 1873. His father was LeGrand Felder Guerry, a clergyman of the Episcopal church. Mr. Guerry's ancestors were Huguenots who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled on Santee river, South Carolina, about 1650. Two of his uncles served in the War between the States, and one of them was wounded at Manassas. One of his cousins was a captain of Hart's battery and was promoted on the field for conspicuous gallantry.

A healthy child, LeGrand Guerry was educated at the Summerville high school, at the Sewanee grammar school, and subsequently at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. He "worked his own way" through the medical college, taking the degree of M. D. at the University of Georgia in 1895. He has pursued post-graduate courses of medicine in Baltimore, Maryland, every year since his graduation.

He married Miss Anna Hawkins on the 31st of January, 1899; they have had two children, both of whom are now living.

He began the active work of life in Augusta, Georgia, as an interne in the Augusta hospital, and as the assistant to Doctor W. H. Doughty, Jr., from 1895 to 1899.

He feels that his personal association with Doctor Doughty has had more to do with his success in his profession than has any other one influence.

Doctor Guerry's time is given up entirely to general surgery. He is a member of the S. A. E. college fraternity; of the Columbia Medical society; and of the state and national medical associations. In politics he is a Democrat. In religion he is affiliated with the Episcopal church.

Doctor Guerry's conception of life is comprised in the maxims: "Cultivate strength of character and absolute honesty, and be true to yourself." "Have a definite aim in life, and keep your shoulder to the wheel, never looking back. Keep on pushing! Any man that honestly deserves success will achieve it."

His postoffice address is 1300 Blanding street, Columbia,, South Carolina.

JAMES BARRE GUESS

GUESS, JAMES BARRE, merchant and planter, from 1886 to 1890 a representative of Barnwell county in the South Carolina house of representatives, was born November 7, 1859, in Lexington county, South Carolina. His father, Samuel D. M. Guess, was a doctor of dental surgery, and was also a planter, a merchant and a banker—a man of firm and energetic character who early trained his son in those habits of industry and exactness in the discharge of daily duties, to which the son attributes much of his success in life.

His mother was Sarah Eloise (Barre) Guess, and her family descent is traced from German stock. His father was of mingled English and Irish blood.

Passing a healthy and hearty boyhood in the country, he early began to assist in the care of stock; and as a boy, while still so small that he had to stand upon a bench in order to reach the gin, he learned to run a hand-feed cotton gin. He says: "The effect of this early training has been a great benefit to me in the business affairs of life." From his mother he early received deep and abiding impressions of the value of sound morals and of the honorable distinction of an upright life.

For some years of his boyhood he attended the public schools at Denmark. He feels himself deeply indebted not only to the training of his early home, but "to the fine disciplinary training which I received under a great man at the head of the Carolina Military institute." The Military institute, at Charlotte, North Carolina, when he entered it, had as its superintendent Colonel John P. Thomas; and the institute was closed on the opening of the South Carolina Military academy at Charleston, South Carolina,—its superintendent, Colonel Thomas, being chosen superintendent of the celebrated South Carolina Military academy, of Charleston. Mr. Guess was graduated in June, 1879, with the rank of cadet captain. In 1880 he entered his father's business as planter, and in 1884 he became a full partner in the mercantile and planting business of his father, under the firm name of S. D. M. Guess & Son. He has continued in this business from 1884 to the present time (1908).

Connected with the Democratic party, he was chosen for Barnwell county a member of the South Carolina house of representatives in 1886, and he was continued in this office until 1890, serving on the ways and means committee and actively interesting himself in all that concerned the welfare of his constituents and of the state at large. He retired from office voluntarily.

He is a Knight of Pythias and a Mason. By religious convictions he is affiliated with the Methodist Church, South. He commends to the young men of his state, as practical suggestions for success in life, that they "keep entirely free from the drink and tobacco habit," and that they be "prompt at any cost, always polite, and attentive first to business, and only after business to pleasure."

The address of Mr. Guess is Denmark, Bamberg county, South Carolina.

SAMUEL D. M. GUESS

GUESS, SAMUEL D. M., farmer, merchant and banker, was born in Barnwell county, South Carolina, May 3, 1836. His father, Daniel Guess, of English descent, was an industrious farmer, religious and charitable. His great-grandfather, John Guess, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Guess was born in the country and was trained in his boyhood to farm work of all kinds. This he says, "Gave stability to my character and gave me habits of industry which have been of great use to me throughout life." The circumstances of his boyhood were such that, as he phrases it, he "had to work hard for what he got."

His early education was in the "old field" schools, and "not much even of that," he says. At the age of twenty he began the practice of dentistry, at the same time managing a small farm. The business of farming gradually outgrew his practice in dentistry, which he gave up after a few years. Together with farming he began business as a merchant after the War between the States, and from 1867 until the present time he has been engaged in planting and merchandising.

During the four years of the war he served as a private in the Confederate army.

He was president of the Peoples bank of Denmark, South Carolina, from 1889 until 1896. He then started a private banking business of his own, known as the Bank of Denmark. This business was chartered in 1903, and he is still its president, as he has been from its organization.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has served as steward of that church for several years.

Since 1893 he has been chairman of the district school board of his town.

On December 14, 1858, he married Miss Sarah E. Barre. Their only child is still living.

To the young people of his state he commends as the means of attaining true success in life, "Habits of industry, economy, truthfulness and honesty. Always be doing something that will yield you or others profit, or that will give you desired information. To waste time in idleness is folly."

His address is Denmark, Bamberg county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM MILLIKEN HAGOOD

HAGOOD, WILLIAM MILLIKEN, merchant and banker, vice-president of the Easley bank, and president and treasurer of the Glenwood Cotton mill, was born in Pickens county, December 29, 1850, the son of J. E. Hagood, a lawyer, and clerk of the United States circuit court of South Carolina. His father's ancestors had moved from Virginia to South Carolina. His mother was Mrs. Esther B. (Robinson) Hagood; and her son feels that he is indebted to his mother for a strong influence for good on his intellectual and spiritual life.

He passed his boyhood in the country and in the village of Old Pickens court-house. A good portion of his time while a boy he spent in the clerk's office (his father's office), at Old Pickens. He was but ten years old when the War between the States broke out, and his boyhood and youth fell in that period during and immediately after the War between the States when "we had no schools."

He began the active duties of life in 1869, as a clerk, at Anderson, South Carolina. For thirty years he has been a merchant. For fifteen years he was president of the Easley bank, but resigned this position and became vice-president of the bank in order that he might establish a large cotton mill at Pickens, South Carolina. This mill, which has fifteen thousand spindles, is now in operation and is running four hundred and thirty-two looms. Since 1902, the year of their organization, he has been president and treasurer of the Glenwood Cotton mills.

The principal public service which he has rendered to the community in which he has lived has consisted in fair dealing, in providing for the wants of his fellow-citizens as a merchant, and in his management of the bank to facilitate the transaction of business with the surrounding country, as well as in his active interest in organizing and his executive ability in presiding over the manufacturing enterprise which has added very much to the population and the trade of his town.

He has been all his life a Democrat, and unswerving in his allegiance to his party and its candidates. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On November 6, 1873, he married Miss Kate Cleveland. Of their nine children, six are now (1908) living.

His address is Easley, Pickens county, South Carolina.

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THOMAS COOK HAMER

HAMER, THOMAS COOK, chief clerk of the house of representatives of South Carolina, and lieutenant-colonel on the governor's staff in 1900, has practiced law at Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina, for the last fifteen years. He was born at Bennettsville, January 23, 1868, and is the son of Benjamin F. Hamer, a farmer of energy, good judgment and great capacity for work, who held the office of county commissioner. To his mother, Mrs. Susan Davis (Cook) Hamer, he is indebted for a strong influence for good upon his spiritual and intellectual life. Alfred Hamer, his grandfather, was among the earliest known ancestors of his line in America, and was of English descent, while his wife brought a strain of Scotch blood into the family. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Cook, was also of English descent, and was among the early Methodist preachers of the country.

His early boyhood was passed in the country, where excellent health and a fondness for physical sport made his enjoyment of life keen. Love of music, and a deep interest, even in early boyhood, in all good public speaking, whether upon religious or upon political or social themes, characterized his youth. As a boy he worked systematically on a farm, and this gave him "time for thought and time to settle definite business plans for life."

He attended the Bennettsville Male academy in preparation for college, and was graduated in law from the South Carolina college in 1891. He began the practice of his profession at once in Bennettsville, South Carolina, where he has since resided. His own personal preference led him to the choice of his life profession. He is interested in farming as well as in the practice of law. He was committee clerk of the house of representatives at first; then bill clerk; and in 1899 he was elected chief clerk of the house of representatives of South Carolina. He still holds that position in 1908.

Identified with the Democratic party, he has never varied from political allegiance to that organization, but has uniformly supported its platform, its principles and its candidates. He has

been a member of several of its state conventions, and has served as secretary of more than one of these conventions.

He is a member, and one of the vice-presidents, of the South Carolina club. He is a member and a vice-president of the Bennettsville club. He belongs to the Masonic order, and to the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Elks. He is also a member of the Commercial club of Charleston.

He is connected with the Methodist church, in which he holds the office of trustee.

Exercise and relaxation from his professional duties, as a lawyer and as clerk of the house of representatives, he has found for years in the management of his farm.

On January 5, 1904, he married Miss Martha Blanche Gibson, daughter of Francis B. and Edith M. Gibson, of Gibson, North Carolina. They have one child, Blanche Isadora Hamer.

To his younger fellow-citizens of South Carolina he offers this advice: "Have a purpose in life, and be true to it. Be slow to incur obligations, and be careful to fulfill all that you incur."

The address of Mr. Hamer is Bennettsville, South Carolina.

FRANK HAMMOND

HAMMOND, FRANK, merchant and banker, was born in Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, July 22, 1852. His parents were Willard and Susan (Gower) Hammond. His father was a merchant, and a captain in a Home Guards military company—a man of strong convictions and an excellent public speaker. The earliest paternal ancestor in this country was William Hammond, who came from Suffolk county, England, and settled at Swanzey, New Hampshire. (See Reid's History of Swanzey, New Hampshire.) One of his descendants was Joseph Hammond, a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolution, and great-grandfather of Frank Hammond. He went out with a company of Swanzey men immediately after the battles of Lexington and Concord, but was at home when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. He knew that one of his sons and several of his neighbors were near the scene of conflict and might have been in the battle. To allay his anxiety on their account, he started on horseback for the field of battle and rode the whole distance, ninety miles, in one day. Finding his son uninjured, he returned home the next day. From their settlement in this country the Hammonds have been prominent people.

Frank Hammond's first American ancestor on his mother's side was Robert Gower, who came from Norfolk county, England, as a British soldier, and died in Farmington, Maine, in 1806. (See Butler's History of Farmington.)

In childhood and youth his health was poor. His especial tastes and interests were for reading; and from boyhood he preferred books on banking and on railroads. When he was twelve years of age he made his first money by working in a printing office, where he remained for one year. He then worked on a farm until he was seventeen. Defective health prevented his taking a course of study beyond the graded schools of his vicinity; but by private study and reading he has kept himself well informed upon industrial and financial affairs, as well as on matters of general interest.

In November, 1869, he removed to Greenville, South Carolina, and in 1873 he there commenced the active work of life

as a merchant. He was quite successful, and he soon entered upon broader financial undertakings, in which he has become distinguished. He has been vice-president and director of the Greenville Savings bank; vice-president and director of the Paris Mountain Land company; president of the Magnetic Iron and Steel Ore company; director of the Glenn Springs and the Carolina, Knoxville and Western railroads; director of the Blacksburg Land and Improvement company and of the Piedmont Savings and Investment company; vice-president and director of the Greenville Fertilizer company; director of the Calisaya Tonic company and of the Gower Supply company. He is president and director of the People's bank; director in the F. W. Poe Manufacturing company; director and vice-president of the Brandon Cotton mills; treasurer and director of the Pine Creek Manufacturing company, of Camden; treasurer, general manager and director of the Seneca Cotton mills; president of the Mountain City Land and Improvement company; director of the Bank of Laurens; president of the Carolina Loan and Trust company, and director of the Gaffney City Land and Improvement company.

The influence of his mother has had a beneficent and enduring effect upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. The books which helped him most were history and biography. At the age of thirteen he read Thomas H. Benton's "Twenty Years in Congress," and from it he derived lasting inspiration. In the choice of his life-work he was allowed to follow his own preference. The first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life came when he was fifteen years of age, from his accidentally reading a magazine devoted to banking.

In politics he is a Democrat, but on the free silver coinage issue he has supported the Republican candidates for the presidency. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. He is active in religious, educational and philanthropic affairs. In reply to a request that from his own experience and observation he would make helpful suggestions to his young readers, he says that "Godly life, energy, and economy," are of vital importance in enabling them to win true success in life.

Mr. Hammond was married December 12, 1877, to Mary B. Caine. Of their eight children, four are now living.

The address of Mr. Hammond is Greenville, South Carolina.

JAMES THORNWELL HAY

HAY, JAMES THORNWELL, lawyer, formerly member of the South Carolina house of representatives and for the last nine years a state senator, was born in Columbia, South Carolina, April 28, 1847. His father was the Reverend Samuel Hutson Hay, a Presbyterian minister and "a faithful man." To his mother, Mrs. Mary Susan Hay, he attributes a particularly strong influence upon his intellectual and moral life. Among his ancestors in his father's line was Colonel Hawkes Hay, who had gone from Scotland to Jamaica and later had emigrated from Jamaica to New York before the Revolution —who, with the rank of colonel, served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war.

Somewhat delicate in health in his boyhood, he studied for some years at home under the careful direction of his father and mother. He had a marked taste for good literature, and was especially fond of the study of languages. For a time, after his early studies at home and before he entered the Confederate army, he attended the school of L. McCandless at Camden.

During the last two years of the war he served in Company D, Fifth battalion, of the South Carolina reserves. At the close of the war he "engaged in any useful work which he could secure, toiling with axe and hoe, and finding that this manual labor was of great benefit" to him, as he declares he believes it would be to all young men if they would try it.

Interesting himself in the study of the law, he was admitted to the bar in 1868, and in that year he began the active practice of his profession at Camden, South Carolina, where he has continued as a practicing lawyer for nearly forty years.

In his early boyhood he became identified with the Democratic party. He was prominently identified with the party in Kershaw county from 1868 to 1876; he was a "straight-out" Democrat in 1876, and he "answered all calls made upon him during that campaign." A few years later he was elected a member of the house of representatives of his state, and he devoted himself to the interests of his constituents and of the state. In 1895 he was chosen a member of the state constitu-

tional convention of South Carolina. In the year 1896 he was elected to the state senate, and since 1896 he has continued a member of that body, having been repeatedly reëlected.

He is a Presbyterian, and he has been a ruling elder in that church for nearly thirty years. He has also been for years a teacher in its Sunday school. He is not a member of any fraternities and clubs except the Knights of Honor.

In his choice of a profession he was influenced by circumstances and by the preference of his father. He says he feels that he "owes more to the teachings of his parents and to their example than to all other influences" which have shaped his life.

On December 7, 1876, he married Miss Josephine Oakman. They have had ten children, of whom four are now living.

As advice to young Americans he writes: "Diligence, fidelity to yourself and to others, the telling and the practicing of the truth at all times, and living carefully within your means," will lead to success.

His address is Camden, South Carolina.

JULIUS H. HEYWARD

HEYWARD, JULIUS H., from 1881 to 1897 United States commissioner, and since 1897 standing master United States circuit court, and since 1898 referee in bankruptcy, was born at Beaufort, July 4, 1849. His father, Nathaniel Heyward, a rice planter, was for two terms a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and served for one term as state senator,—a man of marked energy and of generous hospitality. His mother was Mrs. Eliza B. (Rhett) Heyward. The earliest known ancestor of this family in America was Daniel Heyward, who came from England about 1672 and settled in Charleston.

In his boyhood he had fairly good health, and while he was fond of reading, he was also intensely fond of hunting. Part of his childhood was passed on a rice plantation, and part of it in Beaufort and Columbia. Although he was but twelve years old when the War between the States broke out, he served for the last six months of the war, from November, 1864, to April, 1865, as a member of the corps of cadets of the South Carolina Military academy which acted as rear guard at the evacuation of Charleston.

His father was financially ruined by the war and its results. His son spent one year, 1866, at the College of Charleston, but was not graduated. In 1870 he obtained employment as a book-keeper in Savannah, Georgia, and he read law while so employed. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and in January, 1879, he established himself at Greenville, South Carolina. In this place he has been actively engaged in the practice of the law since that time. The choice of his profession was determined "simply by taste for the profession of the law." In 1881 he was made United States commissioner, serving until 1897. Since 1897 and until the present time (1908) he has been standing master of the United States circuit court. For the last ten years he has also had important duties to discharge as referee in bankruptcy,—meanwhile maintaining the general practice of his profession.

From childhood he has been connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. His political convictions have identified him

with the Democratic party. His exercise and relaxation he has found in farming, riding and driving. He owns a stock and dairy farm near Greenville.

On March 10, 1882, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith Middleton.

Mr. Heyward believes that the hope of the country rests now, as it always has rested, upon "the honesty, sobriety and industry of its citizens." "These virtues will bring true success."

His address is Greenville, South Carolina.

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A. T. Hardin

ABRAHAM TRACY HARDIN

HARDIN, ABRAHAM TRACY, assistant general manager of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, is one of the sons of South Carolina who by reason of efficient service shown in their own state through their early manhood have been drafted away by important corporations in other parts of the country, to serve in business relations which affect many states. He was born in York county, South Carolina, on the 20th of August, 1868. His father, Ira Hardin, was a farmer and surveyor, helpfully interested in the affairs of his town as school commissioner, town treasurer, etc., and is remembered for his industry and as a faithful adviser of his neighbors. His mother was Mrs. Elizabeth (Hamilton) Hardin, daughter of Lewis Hamilton and Mary A. (Falls) Hamilton, the former of Gaston county and the latter of Cleveland county, North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Davis Hardin, of French descent, at first settled at Patterson Springs, North Carolina, and later was one of those who made the pioneer settlement in the Piedmont region about 1750. His grandfather, Abraham Hardin, represented York county in the general assembly.

Passing his boyhood in the country and in the village of Blacksburg, with good health and with a hearty proclivity for "the amusements of Southern boys with a good equipment of guns, pistols, etc., for hunting," he early developed an omnivorous appetite for reading, and was particularly fond of biography and history. While a mere boy he became passionately desirous of an education in mechanics. He was trained to have regular tasks of manual labor on the farm, at cotton gins, and about a railroad. He learned the business of a telegraph operator, and paid his expenses through college by working during vacations as telegraph operator and stenographer, having saved some money by working steadily at these occupations before he entered college. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1894 with the degree of B. S., having completed a course in civil engineering. Asked to name the lines of study which he found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life, he writes: "The excellent technical course formerly given at the South Carolina

university, which we hope is now being revived, was most helpful. No one needs it more than the Southern boy, and no one is better fitted to receive the training, nor will any one make a better use of it for the honor of his state and the upbuilding of his section than will the boys of South Carolina and of the South."

At the age of sixteen he became a telegraph operator and railroad agent and stenographer on the Richmond and Danville railroad. His position as operator and stenographer he intended to use as a means of obtaining a scientific education to qualify him for the life work of a civil engineer. It is gratifying to note his opinion of the home influences which surround a hard-working South Carolina boy. He says: "The early training of a Southern boy is an invaluable gift for the future, if he will observe the sound principles inculcated." He feels that next to home influences he owes most to his course of study at the South Carolina university; but continuous private study and incessant hard work have supplemented the study of these early years.

Briefly outlined, the record of this prominent railroad manager and engineer is as follows: Operator, agent and stenographer of the Richmond and Danville railroad, 1884 to 1889. After his college course, secretary to the general road master of the Southern railway, from 1894 to 1898; track supervisor of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, 1898 to 1899; division engineer of the same railroad from 1899 to 1900; track engineer from 1900 to 1903; engineer of maintenance of way, 1903 to 1905; assistant to the general manager of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, 1905; assistant general manager of the same road since 1906.

By religious belief he is identified with the Baptist church. When asked "what has been and what now is the sport, amusement, form of exercise or mode of relaxation which you enjoy and find helpful?" Mr. Hardin answers: "Work."

Kindly recognition of Mr. Hardin's steady course of advancement in professional work has been made in various newspapers of his state, *e. g.*, "The News and Courier," at Charleston, and "The Carolinian," published by the South Carolina university.

His advice to the young men of his state who wish to attain success is given in these sentences: "The Southern boy's richest heritage, and the one which he should most cherish and seek to perpetuate, is the code of honor established by our ancestors.

In the past and today, to be a Carolinian is to be a gentleman anywhere. The element next in value is hard work and devotion to duty, with the determination not simply to accomplish something for one's self, but to accomplish something, too, for others. Hard work is a new lesson for the Southern boy, but under new conditions he is learning it with marked rapidity."

The address of Mr. Hardin is Grand Central Station, New York city, New York.

IRVING SYLVANUS HARLEY

HARLEY, IRVING SYLVANUS, president of the Farmers and Merchants bank, of Orangeburg, South Carolina; president of four mercantile companies, and owner of much real estate at Orangeburg, was born in Orangeburg county, about fifteen miles from his present residence, on the 17th of January, 1854.

His father was John Harley, and his mother Mrs. Mahala Bullock Harley. She died when her son was three years old; and she entrusted him especially to his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bullock, whose loving and motherly care and wise counsel he has remembered most gratefully throughout his life.

His grandmother's home, where he spent his early boyhood, was a two-room log house, the cracks between the logs being closed with split clapboards, while the front door was fastened by a wooden pin thrust into a slanting auger hole in the doorpost, and the door to the inner room had a sliding latch with a string attached, which passed through a gimlet hole in the door just above the latch. Mr. Harley likes to recall the primitive surroundings and manner of life of this early home, where, when his recollection begins, they used no matches, but got a fire each morning by the use of a flint and steel with a tuft of scorched cotton, or tinder. His early opportunities for schooling were very limited. A log school house in the middle of an abandoned field, with only one grade of pupils, and with but one text-book (Webster's "Blue-back Speller"), was the first school he attended. When the pupils had mastered the speller, as there were no funds to buy other text-books, they read from the New Testament and hymn-books—the best of literature, so far as the Bible lessons were concerned, and a source of wholesome moral and religious instruction, through the hymns read. With no watch or clock in the school house, the time for the noon recess was fixed by observing the shadow at the "noon mark" on the floor.

When the War between the States ended, Irving Harley was a boy of eleven; and the little home in which he lived had to face the new order of things, while the struggle for existence became more and more intense, as his grandmother grew older

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and feebler. Although not yet in his teens, he did the work of a plough-hand; and he recalls with amused interest the "Confederate mule" which came into his grandmother's possession at this time—a mule which had seen service in General M. C. Butler's command and in consequence bore the name of "Butler," while the fighting qualities showed themselves in the obstinate battle he fought with his driver at the end of every furrow before he could be induced to "move on." This early experience with the heavy toil of farm work left the growing boy little time for sports or exercise; but he learned the value of steady application to work. And the gentle but powerful influence of his grandmother, in this humble home of his boyhood, fixed him in principles which have kept him from drinking intoxicants or using tobacco, while she had the tact to interest him in his work throughout most of the day; and in the long winter evenings they read together the Bible by the light of pine-knot fires.

Even in his boyhood, however, Irving S. Harley began to show a disposition toward and a liking for trade, and his boyish possessions, pocket knife, or plaything, or simple tool, he was inclined to exchange with any of his mates, either in barter or in a money transaction, and he repeated these exchanges as often as possible, beginning to save a boy's "capital."

He lived with his faithful and well-loved grandmother, and cared for her continually until, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, she died in 1882. After her death he went to the city of Orangeburg "to seek his fortune" in mercantile enterprises. Having a total capital of only ninety-five dollars, and thinking that too small a sum with which to begin business, he tried to get employment with men who were already established, but he found no opening. Undaunted, he determined to establish a business of his own; and, adjusting his plans to conform with his capital, he bought a cloth tent and stocked it with the few salable articles of merchandise he could afford to buy. This was the simple and humble beginning of a mercantile career which has made him the president of four or five companies, the owner of many valuable buildings and much real estate in Orangeburg, and the president of an important banking establishment.

Mr. Harley has been a member of the city council of Orangeburg, and has always taken an interest in everything which concerns the public service and the public welfare of his city

and county. Early trained to rely upon his own efforts, he has worked with a steady hand, guided by a cool head, and has been willing to wait patiently for results. As a boy, looking forward upon day after day and year after year of toil, he was not saddened or discouraged by the prospect, but he determined that out of these difficult conditions he would win success, and he put his hand to the work fearlessly and cheerfully, learning to love steady industry and honorable thrift.

When he was twenty-one years of age, in 1875, he married Miss Laura E. Whetsell. She died in 1887. They had one son. After some time he married Miss Olivia Whetsell, daughter of John Whetsell, of Orangeburg county. After five years she died leaving him a son and a daughter. On the 28th of June, 1897, Mr. Harley married Miss Fannie O. Ruple, daughter of A. J. Ruple, of Orangeburg county. They have had four children, all of whom are living in 1908.

Mr. Harley became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when he was a boy. For many years he has held the office of steward in Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal church of Orangeburg. He is a liberal supporter of the church and of various charities outside of his church. He is a Free Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Woodmen of the World, a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the National Union.

The success in business life which has come to Mr. Harley he accounts for in these sentences, which he offers as suggestions to his young fellow-citizens: "I have tried to be honest and truthful. I have tried to cultivate high ideals. I have avoided drink and other evil habits. When I have had a bargain in prospect I have kept my own counsel about it; and I have paid strict attention to the business I had in hand and have vigorously prosecuted it to the finish; and back of all these principles has been God and the Bible, and the influence of my grandmother, Mary Bullock."

The address of Mr. Harley is Orangeburg, South Carolina.

JOHN J. HEMPHILL

HEMPHILL, JOHN J., lawyer, was born in Chester, Chester county, South Carolina, August 25, 1849. His parents were James and Rachel Elizabeth (Brawley) Hemphill. His father was a successful lawyer in Chester. For several years he was commissioner in equity, and although he was not inclined to political life, he served at various times as member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and also of the state senate. Reverend John Hemphill, of Scotch-Irish descent, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from the north of Ireland to Philadelphia in 1783. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1792, in a class of thirty-three members.

After attending the schools at Chester, John J. Hemphill entered South Carolina college and was graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. in June, 1869. He studied law in the office of his father, and, admitted to the bar in October, 1870, he commenced the practice of law in Chester, where he soon won recognition and success.

He was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives 1876-1882. He took an active part in reorganizing the state government and institutions which had just been wrested from "carpet-bag" rule.

In 1882 he was elected to congress from the fifth district, and by reëlection he was continued in this office for ten years. He became one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the house. In 1885 he opposed the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; and he was at all times an active and earnest worker for a reduction of the tariff. He also led the fight, on behalf of the Democrats, against the "Force Bill," introduced and advocated by Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. During eight years of his service in congress he was a member of the committee on the District of Columbia, and for four years its chairman. During this time he secured the passage of the bill establishing in the district Rock Creek park of twelve hundred acres, one of the finest parks in the world. He also led the movement which, by act of congress, provided a permanent system of highways

under which the entire area of the District of Columbia will eventually be laid out in conformity with the plan of the city of Washington.

Since 1893 Mr. Hemphill has had a large and profitable practice, principally in Washington, though, with his brother Paul as his partner, the firm of Hemphill & Hemphill is still maintained in Chester, South Carolina.

As classes of books which have helped him most he names works of history and biography which show what individual effort has actually accomplished in life.

Mr. Hemphill is the author of a "Sketch of Reconstruction in South Carolina," published in 1890. He is a member of the Metropolitan and the Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Commercial club of Chester, South Carolina. In politics he has always been a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

On December 23, 1891, Mr. Hemphill was married to Elizabeth S. Henry. They have one child.

The address of Mr. Hemphill is 2108 Bancroft Place, Washington, District of Columbia.

JOHN KYLE HOOD

HOOD, JOHN KYLE, city attorney of Anderson, state senator 1902-1906, and a lawyer with a large general practice, was born at Due West, South Carolina, March 29, 1868. His father, William Hood, was state treasurer of South Carolina for three years, from 1865 to 1868; was a member of the Third South Carolina regiment, Kershaw's brigade, in the War between the States; a member of the legislature, Wallace house, 1876-1877; a member of the state bond commission; several times intendant of the town of Due West, and for many years a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, and a professor in Erskine college for nearly a quarter of a century, and subsequently taught in Washington city and in Florida. To his mother, Mrs. Martha (McCaughrin) Hood, her son attributes a strong influence for good upon his entire life. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, her family having settled in Newberry, South Carolina, in the first half of the last century.

His boyhood was passed in the little college town of Due West. He had regular tasks, such as working in the garden, cultivating the flowers in the yard, and working on the farm. He attended school at Due West, and, entering Erskine college at that place, he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in June, 1887. His own choice and the wishes of his parents led him to the study of law, and in 1891 he began to practice at Anderson, South Carolina. From 1891 to 1896 he was city clerk and treasurer of Anderson. He served for two years as mayor of Anderson, from 1898 to 1900. From 1900 until the present time he has been city attorney; and he has served one term as state senator.

Identified with the Democratic party from his earliest youth, and now county chairman of his party in Anderson county, he has never changed his party allegiance. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, South. He belongs to the Masonic order and is a Knight of Pythias.

He finds relaxation and exercise by working in his garden and cultivating fruits in garden and orchard.

He married Miss Sarah Kennedy, of Due West, on December 17, 1895. Of their six children, five are now (1908) living, three boys and twin girls.

His address is Anderson, South Carolina.

MADISON PEYTON HOWELL

HOWELL, MADISON PEYTON, lawyer, attorney for several railroads, from 1882 to 1890 state senator, and a leader in the effort to break up "radical rule" in the state of South Carolina in the years 1876 to 1878, was born near St. George, in Colleton county (now Dorchester county), South Carolina, April 23, 1851. His father, J. S. A. Howell, was a farmer and miller, a magistrate from 1865 to 1868—a man of strong convictions, great energy and unswerving determination, who took a lively interest in all the public affairs of his community and his state.

He was born in the country; his health as a boy was robust. He early showed a taste for reading, especially upon questions of politics and history, and he was especially fond of out-of-door sports, hunting, fishing, etc. In his boyhood and youth he became practically acquainted with the details of farming, and worked at running a water-mill, etc. He says: "Such work gave me a strong constitution and taught me to rely upon my own strength and exertions in later life."

While his father and his brothers were in the Southern army in the War between the States, he acted as head of the family, although he was but ten years old when the war began. He attended only the common schools and "the old Saint George's academy."

When twenty-three he began the study of law, in 1874, at Orangeburg, in the law office of William J. DeTreville. His own personal preference led him to the choice of this profession. He has been trial justice at Saint George's; has served as local attorney for the Charleston and Savannah Railway company; attorney for the Eutawville Railroad company; attorney for the Green Pond, Walterboro and Branchville Railroad company; attorney for the Walterboro Loan and Savings bank; attorney for the Colleton Cotton mills; attorney for the Walterboro and Western Railroad company; attorney for Colleton county; attorney for the Charleston Lumber company, etc.

He has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party. From 1878 to 1905 he was county chairman of Colleton

county; he was a member of the state executive committee from 1884 to 1886. Elected state senator in 1882, he was four times reëlected, serving until 1890. In 1895 he was a member of the South Carolina constitutional convention, and he took an active part in the debates which shaped the amended constitution of the state. He feels that the principal service which he has rendered his state and the country was "aiding in the redemption of the state from radical rule in 1876, 1877, and 1878." He was appointed on the staff of Governor Thompson, with the rank of major. During the War between the States, in 1864, he went out with the militia and served for five or six months, although he was then but thirteen years old.

He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

While a state senator he introduced the bill designed to remedy what he felt to be the evils of the application of the "civil rights" laws and rulings of congress. He also opposed, earnestly and effectively, proposed legislation designed to weaken the marriage law and to sanction divorce under certain circumstances.

He has been twice married: First, to Miss Sallie R. McBryde, of Hampton county, who died within a few months. He was married a second time, to Miss Miltie H. Foreman, daughter of Doctor Isaac Foreman, of Silverton, Aiken county, April 27, 1882. They have had ten children, of whom six are now living.

The friends of Mr. Howell feel that he suffered much and suffered unjustly when in 1882 he was indicted in the United States court, and, with other prominent citizens of his county, was taken to Charleston "for trial before a partisan judge and a packed jury." The opinion of his fellow-citizens was plainly shown by his election that same year to the state senate, and in 1895 to the constitutional convention. He says: "The highest honor that has ever been mine, and the one which I desired more than all others, is the love and confidence of my people."

His address is Walterboro, South Carolina.

WILLIAM HARLESTON HUGER

HUGER, WILLIAM HARLESTON, M. D., in 1854 elected by the city council of Charleston physician of the Charleston orphan house and successfully filling that position for over half a century, by his long and useful professional service fulfilled the promise of his first year of professional life when in 1852 he organized, equipped and most successfully managed a large hospital for yellow fever patients during the severe epidemic of that year.

Of French Huguenot descent, he was born in Charleston, May 20, 1826. His father, Benjamin Huger, M. D., was a practitioner of medicine and a rice planter, whose high character and considerate regard for the feelings of others made him many friends and won their general esteem, while he was also energetic and successful in attending to his own business affairs. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Hazel (Harleston) Huger, impressed herself deeply upon the intellectual and moral life of her son, and inspired him early with the wish "to be worthy of the respect of his friends and associates."

Daniel Huger, the first of his known ancestors in America, was born in Loudun, France, April 1, 1651, and emigrated to South Carolina in 1685, the year of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which cost France so many hundreds of thousands of her most useful and intelligent citizens. Among the descendants of Daniel Huger, ancestors or kinsmen of Doctor William H. Huger in colonial and revolutionary days, were Isaac Huger, a general in the Revolutionary army; John Huger, a member of the council of safety in 1776; Benjamin Huger, a major in the Revolutionary army, who was killed on the lines at Charleston, May 11, 1779; Daniel Huger, a member of the commons house in 1779; and Captain Francis Huger, who was on duty in Fort Moultrie at the time of the battle there, who died in August, 1800.

William Huger's boyhood was passed on his father's plantation. His health as a boy was sound, and he was very fond of out-of-door amusements, particularly of hunting and fishing. He attended the schools at Charleston kept by Mr. Christopher

Coates and Mr. J. P. Allen. He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1846, and after three years of study at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina he was graduated from that institution in 1849. He then spent two years in Paris, France, and six months in Dublin, Ireland, in the study of his profession at the universities and in hospitals. He received a diploma from the Rotunda hospital, of Dublin, at that time, authorizing him to practice in any part of the possessions of Great Britain.

On January 13, 1852, he began the practice of medicine in Charleston, drawn to this profession by his own strong personal preference. He writes: "Perhaps the most important act of my life, in my own estimation, and one which certainly had considerable influence in advancing me in professional standing, was this: In the summer of 1852 a severe epidemic of yellow fever raged in Charleston. The city hospital was inadequate to meet the demands. The city council decided to open a temporary yellow fever hospital, to be in charge of some young man who would serve gratuitously; and the position was offered to me by the city registrar, the late Doctor John L. Dawson. I was directed to open a floor in the Roper hospital, then nearing its completion. I organized a hospital, and was ready to receive patients within twenty-four hours. My wards filled up rapidly. I had been absent from the city for several summers, and my acclimation was supposed to be lost, which rendered me very liable to contract disease, but I determined to live in the hospital, although my friends advised me against it. I slept in the hospital every night, and was called up frequently to see the fever patients, and never went regularly to bed. In fact, I did not leave the hospital except to get my meals. At the end of the epidemic I closed the hospital, having met with as much success as was attained in the general hospital. These facts gave me a professional standing in the community which has been a material advantage to me. I enjoyed perfect health during the epidemic; and two summers afterward I was a volunteer to go to Norfolk, Virginia, where yellow fever was raging. After two months' labor there, I returned in health; and I have never contracted the disease, though I have been frequently exposed to it."

In 1854, Doctor Huger was elected by the city council of Charleston physician of the Charleston orphan house, a position which he held up to the time of his death, December 17, 1906.

By political conviction he was allied with the Democratic party. He was a member of Saint Michael's Episcopal church. For years he was manager of the Saint Cecilia society and steward and vice-president of the South Carolina Jockey club.

Throughout the War between the States he was a surgeon in the Confederate army. He was a member of the South Carolina Medical association; of the Medical Society of South Carolina; of the Medical Society of Philadelphia; of the American Academy of Medicine, and of the alumni of South Carolina college.

He was married, May 10, 1865, to Sabina Huger Lowndes.

EDWARD WALTER HUGHES

HUGHES, EDWARD WALTER, lawyer, was born in the town of Summerville, in the state of South Carolina, April 21, 1864. His parents were Edward T. Hughes and Anna Gaillard (White) Hughes. His father was a bank officer. His ancestors came from England and France; several of them served in the Revolutionary army. As a boy Edward T. Hughes had good health and delighted in all athletic exercises. His home was in Charleston, where he attended preparatory schools, going later to the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. He studied law at the University of Virginia and was graduated from that institution in the year 1885. He began the active work of life in the year 1886 as a lawyer, and practiced his profession in Charleston, where he still resides. He was attracted to the law by personal preference. Much of his success he attributes to maternal influence. He has pursued the practice of his profession with marked success. He also served in the South Carolina legislature from 1888 to 1894, as assistant United States attorney from 1894 to 1898, and as referee in bankruptcy from 1898 to the present time (1908). He has always been a Democrat. His favorite amusements are riding, driving, and lawn tennis. During his college days he gave much attention to athletics.

Mr. Hughes married, on the 20th of February, 1890, Miss Virginia Randolph Pinckney.

His address is Number 17 Broad street, Charleston, South Carolina.

FREDERICK HARGROVE HYATT

HYATT, FREDERICK HARGROVE, of Columbia, South Carolina, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York, for the state of South Carolina, was born in Anson county, North Carolina, on the 14th day of June, 1849. His father's name was David Hyatt, and his mother's, Louisa Pumbleton Hyatt. His father was a farmer and manufacturer, earnest in all his undertakings and marked through all his life by strong religious convictions. His father was of German ancestry, his mother of English. Among his distinguished relatives on his mother's side was Bishop R. K. Hargrove, of the Methodist church.

Mr. Hyatt was brought up on his father's farm and habituated to physical work of the hardest kind, which taught him to value the laborer wherever he finds him. He turned early to the study of mathematics and commercial law. He obtained his education at the "old field schools," the Andersonville academy, and Rutherford college, acquiring through his own exertions a fair education in these schools and colleges of his native state.

On August 12, 1874, he married Lena S. Kendall. They had eleven children, eight of whom are living in 1908. Mr. Hyatt was married, the second time, to Miss Daisy Bartlett Kistler, at Columbia, on April 13, 1908.

In 1884 he became superintendent of the agents of the Valley Mutual Life Insurance association, of Virginia. He at once began the systematic study of the whole subject of life insurance. Having satisfied himself that the assessment plan was not the one which commended itself to his judgment as sound and satisfactory, he resigned his position with the Valley Mutual, and accepted a sub-agency with the New York Life Insurance company, which he held for about two years. Subsequently he resigned that position to become a district agent with the Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York. He has remained with that company ever since. In 1892 he was appointed general manager of the Mutual Life for the state of South Carolina; and he fills this position with great credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the company.

Mr. Hyatt was president of the Columbia and Eau Claire Street Railroad company from 1894 to 1896; was a director of the National Loan and Exchange bank; of the Columbia Loan and Trust company; vice-president of Public Service company; treasurer of Southern Cotton association, of South Carolina; secretary of Hyatt Brick company, and president of the South Carolina Marble works. He has laid out and developed "Hyatt Park," a suburb of Columbia; and he holds large real estate interests. He has one of the finest dairy farms in South Carolina.

He has served as president of the Young Men's Christian association since 1896; he has been superintendent of Washington Street Methodist Sunday school since 1900; he was president of the State Sunday School association from 1894 to 1895; and he is a member of the board of trustees and of the executive committee of Columbia college, South Carolina.

Mr. Hyatt has been prominently identified with the good roads movement in the South, and with the work of the Southern Cotton association. He is a member of the Democratic party. He is fully identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He holds firmly to the principles of temperance in the broad sense of the term. Lessons of temperance, and promptness in meeting all financial obligations, are commended to the youth of the land as the surest foundation to success.

His address is Columbia, South Carolina.

AUGUSTUS SALLEY HYDRICK

HYDRICK, AUGUSTUS SALLEY, M. D., for the last thirty-five years a practicing physician at Orangeburg, South Carolina, was born in Orangeburg county on the 11th of November, 1849.

His father, Jacob H. Hydrick, was a farmer, physically strong and exceptionally vigorous, a very positive and determined man. He was major of the Lower battalion of the Fifteenth regiment of South Carolina militia. He had married Miss Margaret Hildebrand. The ancestors of Mr. Hydrick's family came from Germany to the Carolinas several generations ago.

As a boy, Augustus S. Hydrick was a healthy and hearty lad, growing up on a farm, "more fond of books than of anything else"; but when not in school he was taught, from his earliest boyhood, to be engaged in work on the farm, "for no loafers were allowed on my father's farm," he says. His mother was a woman of deep piety, and in her intellectual attainments was far above most of the women of her section. Her son writes of her: "I owe more to her than to any other influence in my life."

He attended the country schools near his home, and these schools were decidedly better than the average of the country schools in South Carolina in the years before the war. Among them was a high school, which deserved the name, at which he studied Latin, Greek and French. By his studies at this high school and at home he fitted himself to enter the medical department of the University of South Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had before this time tested himself in business as a clerk in a store at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for two years, 1868-1869; but after 1873 he devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, to which he had been drawn by a strong personal preference. While his home life in his father's family was "in many of its features ideal," and to it he feels that he owes much of what is best in his life, Doctor Hydrick has always been studious in his habits; and to private study, not only in his youth, but since he

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began the practice of his profession, he ascribes the chief part of such measure of success as he has attained.

While the life of a physician in active practice is from the very nature of his duties constantly a life of public service, Dr. Hydrick has taken time for the discharge of certain special public and civic duties. By political convictions he is identified with the Democratic party, and he has regularly supported its principles and its nominees. From 1884 to 1900 he was county chairman of the Democratic party for Orangeburg county. In 1896 his fellow-citizens chose him an alderman of the city of Orangeburg, and he discharged the duties of that office for eight years, until 1904.

On the 21st of January, 1874, Doctor Hydrick married Miss Henrietta Livingston, daughter of John H. Livingston, of Orangeburg county. They have had seven children, of whom five are now living in 1908.

Doctor Hydrick is a Royal Arch Mason. He is vice-president of the Orangeburg County Medical society. Throughout his life he has found his favorite form of exercise and sport in hunting.

His address is 258 East Russell street, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

WILLIAM PLUMER JACOBS

JACOBS, REV. WILLIAM PLUMER, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Clinton, South Carolina, one of the founders of the Presbyterian college, at Clinton, and of the Thornwell orphanage, often a commissioner to the general assembly of his church, and for twenty-five years presbyterial clerk,—a preacher and pastor known and loved by hundreds who as young people at college or in the orphanage, have come within reach of his helpful influence,—was born at Yorkville, South Carolina, March 15, 1842. His father was the Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, D. D., president of Laurensville college, and of the Lucy Cobb institute, at Athens, Georgia,—a minister whose persistent devotion to duty and unswerving fidelity to every trust committed to him won him many friends and admirers and made his life an inspiration to his son. Mrs. Mary (Redbrook) Jacobs, his wife, died when their son William was not quite three years old. The Jacobs family were among the earliest settlers of Maryland, coming from England about 1646. Thomas Jacobs, the great-grandfather of Doctor W. P. Jacobs, was killed in the battle of Germantown.

His early boyhood was passed in the city of Charleston from 1848 until 1861. His health was not vigorous, and his love of books, especially of language study, of astronomy, and of the study and practice of shorthand, were perhaps more intense than they would have been if physical weakness had not cut him off from many boyish sports and occupations out-of-doors. He says of his boyhood: "I did not have many regular tasks involving manual labor, as I should have had. My habits were sedentary, my character was studious." Like many another strong character in the Southland of his time of life, in his boyhood and youth he was a constant reader of Bunyan, Shakespeare and Milton, and he was profoundly influenced by these masters of the art of living and of expressing life. History and natural science also had a deep and enduring interest for him.

His studies were pursued at Carroll's academy, Charleston, F. R. Goulding's North Georgia school, and Charleston college, from which last named institution he received the degrees of

A. B. and A. M. The War between the States found him eager to serve his state, and he volunteered three times, but was in each instance rejected because of physical disability.

In 1864 he was graduated from the Columbia Theological seminary. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Clinton, where so large a part of his life has been passed in that active ministry to which he still gives all his time and strength.

In 1865, on April 20, he married Mary J. Dillard, daughter of Doctor James H. Dillard, of Laurens, South Carolina. They have had five children, all of whom are living in 1907.

In recognition of his useful and honorable career, Erskine college some years since conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He says: "The business of my life has been the building up of the Clinton Presbyterian church and ministering to it; the founding of the Clinton Presbyterian college; the founding of the Thornwell orphanage; and the founding of 'Our Monthly.' Believing it to be my duty to my country to vote early and for the best man, I have always been prompt at the polls, and have contended against every form of civic dishonor."

In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Mason. He has published (besides several catechisms for children, two of which have been translated into Japanese,) two volumes: "The Lord's Care" and "To Jerusalem" (1895).

To young people who aim at success he writes: "A vigorous, faithful, self-sacrificing devotion to the duty of the hour, without regard to weariness or to the pay, will make a man of him that dares it. That is success!"

He adds: "I think the best thing I have ever done was to strive to impress high ideals of character and of life upon many hundreds of boys and girls who came under my protecting care. As pastor and Sunday school superintendent for over forty years, and as manager of the Thornwell orphanage for over thirty years, and through the college and the press, my one endeavor has been to lead the youth about me to be true, to do the right thing always, to honor all good men and women, and to honor and obey God. I thank God for such success as I have had, and I mourn over my failures."

EDWARD CARROLL JAMES

JAMES, EDWARD CARROLL, the son of Thomas Benton James and Eliza Pleasant Bleakly, was born June 19, 1866, in Loudoun county, Virginia. His father was a planter; he served for a time as district school trustee, also as supervisor of Mt. Gilead district, and was orderly sergeant of Company E, Loudoun county, Eighth Virginia cavalry, when captured at Sailors' Creek, Virginia. He was characterized by integrity, energy and thrift.

The earliest known ancestors of the family in America were Elias James, of Welsh parentage, who seems to have emigrated to Loudoun county, Virginia, from Pennsylvania, about the time of the American Revolution; and Peter Gideon, of Loudoun county, Virginia,—both soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

In his youth Edward James enjoyed sound health; his life was passed in the country, and his time was occupied with the duties of the farm and the public schools. In his judgment, a very important part of his training for the work of his life was found in the regular tasks and chores of the farm. Home influence counted for much in his training. His mother, a diligent, painstaking administrator of household affairs, and an earnest Christian, exerted a strong influence on his moral and spiritual life. This was supplemented by early teachers and companions living near his home, and, later, by contact with men.

Among the books that influenced Mr. James were a Sunday school primer, the title even of which is now forgotten, although the book left a lasting impression upon his mind; "Robinson Crusoe," "John Plowman," "The Pilgrim's Progress," some English poets, and other books found in his father's library.

As a boy he attended the country public schools. Higher education for him, however, was to be had only at the price of toil and struggle for means. His father sent him for two years —as long as he could afford to do so—to Roanoke college, Salem, Virginia. Edward then left college and taught for a time to earn the money with which to repay his father and reënter college. He next studied at Richmond college one year, taking a special course in modern languages, after which he again found

it necessary to teach in order to earn the money for further education. In 1889 he was graduated from the school of modern languages of Richmond college. In Roanoke college, when he was seventeen years of age, he was a leading factor in organizing the Irving Literary society for the benefit of classmates of the same age who were at a disadvantage among the older men in the larger societies. Mr. James next studied at the University of Leipzig, Germany, and in Paris, in 1891-1892. In the summer of 1895 he studied in Harvard university. On June 12, 1901, Furman university conferred upon him the degree of Litt. D.

The first impelling force in his life was the example of industry and faithfulness shown by his parents, and their ambition to lead useful lives. Through the wishes of his parents, who desired to educate him for a profession, and because of the circumstances which forced him to earn his own way, Mr. James discovered that teaching was his life-work. In the autumn of 1892 he entered Culpeper Female seminary as a teacher. From September, 1892, to June, 1894, he served as a professor in this institution; from September, 1894, to June, 1897, he held the chair of modern languages in the Woman's college, Richmond, Virginia; and from September, 1897, to June, 1901, he was principal of the Southside academy, of Chase City, Virginia, which institution he materially built up. In 1901, Doctor James was called to the presidency of Greenville Female college, Greenville, South Carolina. In this institution his career has been gratifying and successful throughout. Under his administration the attendance has grown remarkably, expensive improvements have been made, and the spirit of the friends of the school has been so aroused that the early erection of a dormitory building is practically assured.

Doctor James has delivered many educational addresses. He is an ardent advocate of denominational high schools and colleges. In 1898 the Chase City Baptist church voluntarily voted to him a license to preach. Since this date he has preached occasionally, chiefly as a supply for absent pastors.

Doctor James has written a manual of Grace Street Baptist church, Richmond, Virginia. For a short time he was editor and proprietor of "The Chase City Progress," Chase City, Virginia; he has also edited the "Greenville Female College Bulletin"; he has in contemplation a work designed to advocate denominational

education and to enlarge the facilities of Greenville Female college.

Doctor James is a Mason, a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Club of Thirty-nine, of Greenville, the latter being a literary organization; he is a member, also, of the executive committee of the Club of Thirty-nine. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and in religion he is a Baptist. His relaxation he finds in social intercourse and in an occasional trip by railway or steamship; in college he took much interest in the gymnasium.

Doctor James thinks it might have been better for him had he been able to graduate from the first college he attended, but circumstances were not favorable. His advice to the young is: "Think not too much about personal liberty, but adhere to the precepts and highest ideals of parents and teachers."

On August 5, 1897, he was married to Fannie Thornhill, daughter of Albert and Lucinda Thornhill, of Appomattox county, Virginia. One son and one daughter have been born to them, both of whom are still (1907) living.

His address is 420 College street, Greenville, South Carolina.

ATHA THOMAS JAMISON

JAMISON, ATHA THOMAS, preacher and formerly pastor of one of the prominent Baptist churches of South Carolina and since 1900 the superintendent and treasurer of the Connie Maxwell orphanage at Greenwood, South Carolina, was born at Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tennessee, on March 5, 1866. His father was Robert D. Jamison, by profession a teacher, county superintendent of education, and principal of the Murfreesboro high school, whose marked characteristic was "pure-mindedness," as his son believes. His mother was Camilla (Patterson) Jamison, and on her son's moral and spiritual development and character she had a strong and ennobling influence. The Thomas family, his ancestors, settled in Nottaway county, Virginia, in the eighteenth century.

His boyhood was passed in the country. His health was perfect and his occupations and amusements were those of the average healthy country boy on a Tennessee farm. In his boyhood he took up the Chautauqua courses of reading, which he followed for eleven years. He studied in the Union university high school of Murfreesboro, and then studied at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, from October, 1894, to June, 1895.

He had been led to the work of the Christian ministry through his experience as secretary of the Young Men's Christian association of Charleston, South Carolina, 1885-1894. In September of the year last named he felt called to the Christian ministry, and resigned the secretaryship.

He was ordained to the ministry by the Citadel Square Baptist church of Charleston in June, 1895; and in July of the same year he became pastor of the Baptist church at Camden, South Carolina, where he was known as one of the most successful pastors in the state, and was especially popular with the young people. When the Baptist Young People's union of South Carolina was organized at Orangeburg he was elected president, and he was reëlected at the meetings in Greenville, Batesburg, and Columbia. He edited the Baptist Young People's union department in the "Baptist Courier" for a number of years.

In June, 1900, he was made superintendent and treasurer of the Connie Maxwell orphanage at Greenwood, South Carolina. In this work the qualities which made Mr. Jamison especially loved by the children and young people in Charleston and Camden are making the atmosphere of the orphanage happy, cheerful, and attractive. The two hundred and twenty children under his care all feel him to be their friend. The experience in business management, which came to Mr. Jamison during his secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian association at Charleston, is bearing fruit in his wise and practical management of the orphanage.

Mr. Jamison has been twice married. October 3, 1889, he married Miss Emma C. Caldwell, who died December 17, 1900. On June 7, 1904, he married Mrs. Margaret Wallace Caldwell.

His address is Greenwood, Greenwood county, South Carolina.

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R. F. Jaynes

ROBERT THOMPSON JAYNES

JAYNES, ROBERT THOMPSON, son of Waddy Thompson Jaynes and Della S. (Rust) Jaynes, was born February 14, 1862, in Richland, Pickens district, Oconee county, South Carolina. His father was a farmer—industrious, energetic and successful. Robert Jaynes's boyhood was spent on a farm. He was fond of outdoor work and sport and was trained to systematic labor. Until seventeen years of age he attended school during summer and winter, between crop seasons. At seventeen he entered Adger college, graduating in 1882 with the degree of A. B. and the first honor in his class of nine.

Attendance, when a boy, upon a celebrated criminal case at Walhalla court-house aroused his interest in law and led to his pursuit of this study. In 1883-84 he read law in the office of Wells & Orr in Greenville. In 1884 he was admitted by the state supreme court to the bar of South Carolina, and in 1885 began the practice of law in Walhalla. His studies embraced the college curriculum, languages, ancient and modern, and mental and moral sciences, before entering upon the study of the law course required for admission to the bar. The influences which have chiefly affected the character of Mr. Jaynes and have contributed to his success are, in his judgment, first, home; second, private study; third, contact with men; fourth, school; and fifth, early companionship.

Since his admission to the bar Mr. Jaynes has steadily practiced his profession, and since 1889 he has also been editor of the Keowee "Courier." He is president of the Oconee Kniting mill, of Walhalla, South Carolina. For some time he was a member of the county board of education, but resigned therefrom in the spring of 1907.

In the fall of 1885 he formed a partnership with Robert A. Thompson, under the firm name of Thompson & Jaynes, which obtained until 1893, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. He practiced alone for two years, and on January 1, 1895, formed a partnership with Joseph W. Shelor, under the firm name of Jaynes & Shelor. The firm enjoyed a lucrative practice for ten

years, and was dissolved by mutual consent on January 1, 1905, since which time Mr. Jaynes has practiced alone.

As a lawyer he stands high in the ranks of his profession. He is noted for careful preparation of his cases, and forceful presentation to court and jury, being equally at home on either the criminal or civil side of the court. At different times he has been engaged in many of the hardest fought civil and criminal cases in his part of the state.

Mr. Jaynes is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. For several years he was worshipful master of Blue Ridge lodge, Number 92, A. F. and A. M., and also D. D. G. M. of the eighth district. In politics he is an unchanging Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is a member. For relaxation he occasionally hunts and drives, and attends to the interests of his farm.

To the young, Mr. Jaynes advises that their early years, if possible, be spent in some sort of manual labor on the farm or in the shop; that they be temperate in their habits, regularly employed, and that they cultivate love of home, of good companionship and the study of nature.

On December 22, 1886, Mr. Jaynes was married to Mattie C. Steck.

His address is Walhalla, Oconee county, South Carolina.

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Yours truly,

J. W. Jenny

Yours truly,

JOSEPHUS WYMAN JENNY

JENNY, JOSEPHUS WYMAN, planter, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Barnwell county, South Carolina, February 24, 1842. His parents were George and Nancy Jenny. His father was a mechanic, who never aspired to public position, but whose integrity and kindness won for him the respect and good will of the people among whom he lived. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a woman of fine Christian character, and she exerted a powerful and an enduring influence for good upon the moral and intellectual life of her son. The earliest known ancestor of the family to locate in this country was John Jenny, grandfather of Josephus Wyman Jenny, who emigrated from Germany about 1790 and settled in Charleston, South Carolina.

The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was passed in the country. His home was on a farm and he had the regular tasks which fall to the average farmer boy. He was well and strong, and work in the open air did much to develop his physical powers and prepare him to endure the stress of business life. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited to the country schools in the neighborhood, which at that time were very poor. In 1861 he entered the Confederate States army as a member of Company C, First South Carolina volunteers, Jenkins' brigade, Longstreet's corps; served with fidelity throughout the War between the States, and surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. Returning to his home, he commenced in 1865 the active work of life as a general merchant and farmer. He located near Rivers Bridge, in Barnwell county, South Carolina. His choice of occupation was due to the necessity of doing something and to the seemingly favorable opportunity of engaging in the lines which he selected. As a planter, and as the head of the mercantile firm of J. W. Jenny & Company, he was very successful. Later, in connection with the positions above noted, he became head of the firm of Jenny & Loadholt, proprietors of a sawmill, gristmill and cotton-ginning business. He also became a director in the Fairfax Cotton Seed Oil company. All the firms with

which he is connected have a high standing and are thoroughly trustworthy in every respect.

Mr. Jenny has not only been a thorough business man, but he has also taken great interest in the cause of education, and holds the office of trustee of Newberry college. He has never sought public honors, but he took a great interest in the Hampton campaign in 1876. He was elected and commissioned by Governor Wade Hampton captain of the Gordon light dragoons state troop, August 25, 1877; was elected and served two years as county commissioner of Barnwell county, 1878-79; and was elected a member of the house of representatives, 1887, to fill the unexpired term of L. B. O'Bryan, deceased. In 1888 he was elected to the legislature for a full term of two years.

In estimating the relative strength of influences which have helped him to attain success, he places home training as first, and contact with men in active life as second. Speaking in a broad sense, he says that these two influences have made him what he is. Of the prominent fraternities to which he belongs are the Masons, in which he is past master in Buford lodge, No. 27, and the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor in Endowment lodge, No. 127. In politics he is a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he is a prominent member.

On March 19, 1868, Mr. Jenny was married to Miss Rebecca Wineford Kearse.

His address is Jenny, Barnwell county, South Carolina.

JOHN JOHNSON

JOHNSON, JOHN, D. D., LL. D., clergyman and author, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, December 25, 1829. He was the son of Joseph and Catherine Johnson. His father was a physician and druggist, at one time intendant of the city, and president of the South Carolina Apprentices' Library societies. He was characterized by public spirit and private integrity. The early ancestors, Johnsons or Yansens, were English and settled in Dutch New York. His grandfather, William Johnson, was a prominent patriot of the Revolution in Charleston.

John Johnson's early life was passed in the city of Charleston. He desired to enter the United States navy, but failing to do so, became a civil engineer. For some years he was a student at the academy of Mr. Cotes. At the age of seventeen he began training in an architect's office in Charleston for civil engineer, chiefly for the survey, construction and operation of the railways in South Carolina.

After practice for ten years in the profession of civil engineer, he studied at the University of Virginia (1858-1859) and then began to study for the ministry. In 1861 he entered the army of the Confederate states, in which he held the offices of first lieutenant, captain and major.

Doctor Johnson was rector of Grace church, Camden, South Carolina, from 1866 to 1871; and rector of the parish of St. Philip, Charleston, from 1872 to 1906, when, on account of failing health, he was made rector emeritus. He had been for several years clerical deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church and president of the standing committee of the diocese of South Carolina.

Doctor Johnson published "The Defense of Charleston Harbor 1863-1865" (1890). In 1853 he published a large wall map of South Carolina, which was aided and adopted by the state legislature. He was a member of the South Carolina society, the South Carolina Historical society, and Camp Sumter chapter of the United Confederate veterans, in which latter organization he held the office of commandant.

Through life Doctor Johnson was a Democrat and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On December 20, 1865, he was married to Miss C. Floride Cantey. They had nine children, eight of whom are now living.

Since the above sketch was written Doctor Johnson died at his home in Charleston, South Carolina, on April 7, 1907, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was buried in St. Philip's churchyard in that city.

IREDELL JONES

JONES, IREDELL, was born February 8, 1842, at Hillsboro, Orange county, North Carolina. He is the son of Colonel Cadwallader Jones and Annie Isabella Jones, daughter of Governor James Iredell of North Carolina.

Colonel Cadwallader Jones was a lawyer and planter; for a time he held the office of solicitor in North Carolina; he was a member of the house of representatives of North Carolina in 1840, and later of the state legislature of South Carolina, and he was colonel of the Twelfth regiment of Gregg's brigade, South Carolina volunteers. He was an effective speaker and an excellent criminal lawyer, and a Democrat of the old school, very popular as a politician.

The earliest known ancestors of the family in America were Robert Jones, of Wales, England, who immigrated in colonial times, settled in Virginia, and was the grandfather of Robin Jones and James Iredell, from Essex, England, who, under Washington, was associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Allen Jones, son of Robin Jones, was a member of the continental congress at Philadelphia. James Iredell, son of Judge Iredell, was governor of North Carolina and United States senator.

In youth Iredell Jones was active and energetic, a lover of sports, and devoted to music. His early life was passed in the country, and in the villages of Hillsboro, North Carolina, and Rock Hill, South Carolina. Of his mother he says: "The wisdom and teachings of my mother have been the strongest and most potent factors in my life-work, always present to guide and instruct, as living principles."

Mr. Jones studied at Pine Grove academy, Rock Hill; at Mt. Zion institute, Winnsboro, and at South Carolina college. In 1861, while in his junior year, he entered a college company as second lieutenant and witnessed the surrender of Fort Sumter. Later, he was a private in Company A, Washington Light infantry, of Charleston, under Captain James Conner. He served in the first battle of Manassas, where, in the charge of Captain Ricketts' battery at the Henry house, he was wounded

in the leg by a minie ball, and was honorably discharged. Returning to college on crutches, he joined the senior class. In March, 1862, he returned to the army as second lieutenant in the First South Carolina artillery, and was in the fight with the Monitor on April 7, 1863, in command, under Colonel Yates, of four guns, including the noted "Brooke gun" on the east face of barbette battery. He was also in the fort during the several great bombardments which commenced August 17, 1863, and he shared in the fighting around Charleston, particularly at Battery Gregg during the attack by barges from Vincent's creek. He was in the retreat with Johnston's army from Charleston to Greensboro, North Carolina, serving as inspector on Colonel Rhett's staff.

After the war Mr. Jones found himself penniless. Impelled to accept whatever employment offered, he first took work under the Southern Express company. In 1867 he was a merchant in the firm of London & Jones, at Rock Hill. Later he became a farmer. Mr. Jones served in the state legislature and voted for the stock law in 1880, also for the registration law.

Mr. Jones has been connected with the South Carolina Hospital for the Insane, as regent, for eighteen years, and he has had much to do with the recent development of that institution. He has been president of the board of trustees of the schools of Rock Hill, which, during his term of service, have increased from one hundred and twenty-four pupils, in 1888, to fifteen hundred, in 1905.

When the plan of primary elections for South Carolina was discussed, Mr. Jones favored the system. He was a member of the taxpayers' convention to raise funds for the Hampton government, when the question as to whether the state should be ruled by Republicans or Democrats was the issue, and he was first lieutenant in the Rock Hill red-shirt company.

Mr. Jones had a share in the farmers' movement, 1886 to 1890. He assisted in organizing against the Tillman movement, which, in his view, sought to inject politics into the legitimate effort of the farmers to better their industrial conditions. He was made chairman of the first opposition state convention, and he refused to call the farmers together to send delegates to the March convention of 1890.

Mr. Jones is a third degree Mason. In college he was a member of the Euphradian society, and belonged to the Delta Psi fraternity. With five others who had left their college course to serve in the army, he received his diploma forty-four years afterward, in 1906 instead of 1862. He is now commander of Catawba camp, Confederate Veterans' association, Number 278. He is a life member of the State Fair association and a member of its executive committee.

In politics Mr. Jones is a stalwart and unchanging Democrat. In church relations he is an Episcopalian. Music is his amusement.

Mr. Jones has been twice married: First, on November 4, 1869, at Live Oak, South Carolina, to Ellen, the fourth daughter of ex-Governor Adams of South Carolina; second, on November 22, 1882, at Aiken, South Carolina, to Laura, daughter of R. P. McMahon, of Alabama. Four children have been born of these marriages, of whom three are now (1908) living, namely: Mrs. Frank Butler, Iredell Jones, Jr., and Chafee Jones,—the latter being the child of the second marriage.

His address is Rock Hill, York county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM HENRY KENNEDY

KENNEDY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY, merchant and planter, of Kingstree, Williamsburg county, South Carolina, was born in Sumter county, on the 26th of November, 1834. His father, David Richard Kennedy, was a merchant. His mother was Mrs. Margaret Ann (Holleman) Kennedy. He is descended from sterling Scotch ancestry.

His early life was passed in the country; he had good common school advantages, and he studied at the Camden academy; but his father's means were not sufficient to permit him a more advanced course of study at college.

At seventeen he obtained a clerkship in one of the large dry goods houses at Charleston, and he continued in the employ of that house until the outbreak of the War between the States. Enlisting promptly in the Confederate army, he served in the Rutledge Mounted Rifles, and later in Captain Z. Davis's company from Charleston, South Carolina. After the war he became a merchant, and incidentally a planter, settling at Indiantown, Williamsburg county. Prospering in his business, he purchased a valuable plantation which he worked in such a way as to give him wide influence among the farmers and planters of his section.

In the gloomy days of 1876 Mr. Kennedy was elected captain of a large company which was organized near where he lived; and that company rendered valuable service in the threatening months of political and social disturbances in that year.

On the 10th of November, 1867, Captain Kennedy married Miss Julia Everet Scott, daughter of John E. and Mary Macrea (Gordon) Scott, of Williamsburg. She was a graduate of a woman's college; and they have had six children, all daughters, who are also graduates of women's colleges. Three of their daughters were living in 1907.

Captain Kennedy is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In political convictions he is a Democrat, and he adds: "I was a strong and uncompromising 'straight-out' in 1876; chairman of the Williamsburg county delegation to the convention which nominated Wade Hampton, and a charter member of the Democratic party of my county; for thirty-six

Sincerely Yours
W. H. Kennedy

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years a member, and often chairman, of the Democratic executive committee for the county." He was mayor of Kingstree for one term. He is an extensive land-owner, possessed of about three thousand acres. In 1892 and 1893 Captain Kennedy was elected to the legislature; declining to run again, although his constituents earnestly desired him to continue to represent them. He is an aide-de-camp on General Zimmerman Davis's staff, United Confederate veterans.

Captain Kennedy has found travel to the mountains or to the sea for a month or two in the summer the form of relaxation and change which has enabled him to do effective work.

To the young men of South Carolina he commends as the key to success, "thrift, industry, promptness, and absolute sobriety."

JAMES HAMPTON KIRKLAND

KIRKLAND, JAMES HAMPTON, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Chancellor of Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tennessee, and since 1886 professor of Latin in that university, was born at Spartanburg, South Carolina, on the 9th of September, 1859. His father, Reverend W. C. Kirkland, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His mother was Mrs. Virginia Lawson (Galluchat) Kirkland, whose ancestors were among the French Huguenot immigrants to South Carolina. His father's family is of Scotch-Irish descent.

His boyhood was spent in a village where he combined with his studies regular duties in light work, and in "doing chores" about the home. He was graduated from Wofford college with the degree of A. B. in 1877; receiving from the same institution the degree of A. M in 1878. In 1878 he was appointed tutor of Latin at Wofford college. Two years later he was made assistant professor, and in 1882 was elected professor of Greek and German. He resigned that position in 1883, when he determined to spend three years in post-graduate work at German universities. He attended lectures at Leipsic and Berlin from 1883 to 1886, and from the University of Leipsic he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1885. He was called to the chair of Latin at Vanderbilt university in 1886, and in addition to his duties of that professorship he was charged with the responsibility of the chancellorship of the university, and has filled that honorable position since 1893.

The University of North Carolina conferred upon Professor Kirkland the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1893, and the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, conferred on him the degree of D. C. L. in 1902.

Chancellor Kirkland is the author of numerous scholarly review articles upon philological and educational subjects. He has also edited, with notes, "The Satires and Epistles of Horace" (1893).

By religious conviction he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In his political relations he acts and

votes with the Democratic party. He finds his favorite forms of amusement and out-of-door exercise in hunting, fishing, golf, and mountain climbing.

Chancellor Kirkland was married on the 20th of November, 1894, to Miss Mary Henderson, of Knoxville. Tennessee. They have had one child, Mary Eliazbeth, who is living in 1908.

THOMAS HART LAW

LAW, REVEREND THOMAS HART, D. D., was born in Hartsville, Darlington county, South Carolina, August 26, 1838, the son of Thomas Cassels and Mary Westfield Law. His father was a successful planter, systematic, untiring in effort, and a public-spirited citizen. He held no public positions but those of country postmaster and commissioner of public schools. He revered religion and brought up his family to fear God and to strictly observe every religious duty. The first paternal ancestors to come to America were Scotch-Irish, who settled in lower South Carolina, and the noted French Huguenot, DuBose. The maternal ancestors came from Wales and located at Welsh Neck, near Society Hill, South Carolina. The subject of this sketch, while healthy in childhood and youth, was never of robust physique. From his earliest years he was fond of reading and keenly observant of persons and things. His early life was passed on his father's plantation; and, although no special tasks were assigned, his father always encouraged him in such employment as would aid in his physical development. His deeply pious mother exercised a particularly strong influence on his moral and spiritual life. He found the Bible and books on Christian experience most helpful to him in fitting him for his work.

He graduated at the South Carolina Military academy (Citadel), April 9, 1859, with first honor. He subsequently took a course of professional study at the Presbyterian Theological seminary, at Columbia, South Carolina, graduating in 1862.

On March 16, 1860, he married Miss Anna Elizabeth Adger, daughter of William Adger, of Charleston, South Carolina. Of their eleven children, seven are now (1907) living.

He was led by personal preference, and a controlling sense of duty, to the choice of the Gospel ministry for his life-work. The first strong impulse for success in his career was to obey God and to serve him acceptably and usefully, and he ascribes the success he has attained to his "home training of the strict old Presbyterian kind, and the rigorous discipline at the Citadel." His first charge in the Gospel ministry was in Florence and

Lynchburg, South Carolina, which pastorate he held from May, 1862, to October, 1865, serving also during this time for a few months in 1863 as chaplain at Fort Caswell, North Carolina. He accepted the call to the Spartanburg Presbyterian church in August, 1869, serving acceptably and with fruitful results till November, 1886. For several years previously he served also as evangelist of the Charleston presbytery. In April, 1887, he became the active field worker of the American Bible society, and in this sphere of usefulness he continued till July, 1907, with increasing beneficent results. He has served as stated clerk of the South Carolina Presbyterian synod since October, 1875; was stated clerk of Enoree presbytery from April, 1898, to October, 1905, and has also served as permanent clerk of the Southern Presbyterian general assembly since 1904.

He has been constantly identified with the Democratic party and has done what he could to further its policy and for the best interests of his section and our nation. In 1889, as a recognition of his useful and comprehensive labors, the Presbyterian college of South Carolina conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

He has had but little time for so-called sports or amusements, finding all requisite physical exercise in his appointed work.

He lays down as the maxims of life, and talismanic to true success, to our American youth:

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. To fear God and keep his commandments is the whole duty of man." "Self-control, industry and system are the principles and habits I would commend."

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

JAMES HENRY LESESNE

LESESNE, JAMES HENRY, lawyer and legislator, was born August 8, 1867, in Santee township, Clarendon county, South Carolina. His father, Henry H. Lesesne, was a farmer, who entered the War between the States as captain of Company I, Twenty-third South Carolina regiment, was promoted major, and surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. At the time of his death, in 1891, he had been sheriff of Clarendon county for fourteen years. His mother, Letitia M. (Wells) Lesesne, was a most estimable Christian woman, whose influence upon her son was beneficent and enduring. The American ancestors of the family were of Huguenot stock, and were among the early settlers on the Santee river, in St. Mark's parish, South Carolina.

Until he was fifteen years of age James Henry Lesesne lived on a farm and did his share of the work. He then moved to Manning, attended the common schools of the county, and in 1885 completed the regular course at Manning academy. His ambition from early boyhood was to become a lawyer, but he was the eldest of eight children, and the death of his father made it necessary that he should engage in some productive occupation. For several years he was a bookkeeper for a mercantile firm. He then studied law, and in 1891, after an examination before the supreme court, he was admitted to the bar.

Since reaching the voting age he has been active in politics as a Democrat, and has been elected by the people of Clarendon county to both branches of the state legislature, where he served with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents; he has been for six years a member of the county board of education; he is commandant of Camp Henry Lesesne Sons of Confederate veterans, named in honor of his father. He is past-master of St. Peter's lodge A. F. & A. M., and a Royal Arch Mason. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he has been a steward of his church since he attained his majority. He has always taken an active and prominent part in the social affairs of his town.

On the 27th of November, 1907, he was married to Miss Gertrude Gee, of Union county, South Carolina.

His favorite books are history and biography. He finds his outdoor recreation in riding, hunting, and fishing, in all of which he is an expert.

His address is Manning, Clarendon county, South Carolina, where he is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

ASBURY FRANCIS LEVER

LEVER, ASBURY FRANCIS, member of congress for the seventh district of South Carolina, was born in the county of Lexington, in the state of South Carolina, on the 5th day of January, 1875. His parents were Asbury Washington Lever and Mary Elvira (Derrick) Lever. Mr. Lever is of German-English ancestry, his maternal ancestors, the Derricks, being of German, and his paternal ancestors, the Levers, of German-English descent. His maternal grandfather, J. J. Derrick, was for several years prior to 1860 treasurer of Lexington county, South Carolina.

The subject of this sketch grew up in the country. His health was poor, but he was fond of horseback riding and of other outdoor sports. When not in school he worked regularly on his father's farm, an occupation which was of the greatest service to his health, and taught him valuable lessons in perseverance, self-restraint, and self-help. It was difficult to obtain an education, and throughout his college course he was obliged to practice a rigid economy. He was graduated from Newberry college in South Carolina in June, 1895, with the degree of A. B. He subsequently took a law course at the Georgetown Law school, Washington, District of Columbia, and was graduated from that institution in 1899. Shortly after his graduation he taught for one session a country school near his home. At that time his preference was for teaching, but the excitement of the first Tillman campaign for governor of the state in 1890 gave him the first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of a public career.

Since his twenty-first year Mr. Lever has devoted all his time and attention to political life. He is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

His address is Lexington, Lexington county, South Carolina.

HENRY ARTHUR LIGON

LIGON, HENRY ARTHUR, druggist, manufacturer and financier, was born October 15, 1856, in Sandy Run, Lexington county, South Carolina. His father, William J. Ligon, teacher of Male academy (old school), Anderson, South Carolina, was noted for strictness in discipline and thoroughness in instruction, and is remembered gratefully for both by many living South Carolinians; his mother, Louisa C. Ligon, was a pious and industrious woman, and greatly influenced his moral and spiritual character, in addition to teaching him invaluable and indelible habits of thrift and economy.

He passed his early life in the country, and when his father did not have him studying, his mother kept him busy with housework; when quite young he developed a strong ambition to get up in the world, which grew stronger as he grew older, and, knowing that the finances of his parents made it out of the question for them to render material assistance, he determined to win success by his own efforts; and at no time did he permit himself to entertain the slightest doubt of the ultimate result. The only education, in the academic sense, he received was from his father, at home and in his schools, but that was thorough and made a firm foundation for the practical education in business he has since acquired, and which has made it possible for him to say, at the age of fifty, that he had never failed in any undertaking.

In 1874 he began his business career as clerk in a drug store in Anderson; two years later he secured a better paying clerkship in a drug store in Columbia, where he remained until 1879, when, only five years after his start in business life, he moved to Spartanburg and established Ligon's drug store, of which he has since been sole proprietor. This was successful from the start, and has long been one of the best known business establishments of the city. Slowly but surely he made his way to the front rank of the most progressive business men, saving his money and displaying unusual financial acumen in choosing profitable investments from time to time. In 1902 he organized and became president and treasurer of the Arcadia (cotton) mills, built and

equipped the mills with the most improved machinery to be had, and has conducted them with marked success; he is also president of the American National bank and of the Southern Trust company, at Spartanburg, two of the prominent financial institutions of the state.

He has not been so absorbed in his commercial career, busy and successful as it has been, as to overlook his duties as a good and public-spirited citizen. While a young man, in Columbia, he served three years as a member of the Governor's guard, a military organization known throughout the state. He has served four years as a member of the Spartanburg board of aldermen; for eleven years he has been a trustee of the city graded schools, in which he takes much interest, and for nine years he has been a trustee of Converse college. In religious connection he is an Episcopalian, and he has been a vestryman in the Church of the Advent at Spartanburg for about twenty years. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a Mason. He considers the strongest influences upon his success in life to have been, in the order named, those of home, study, and early companionship.

On November 8, 1882, he was married to Lucie E. Reed, daughter of Judge J. P. Reed, of Anderson, South Carolina. Of their four children, all are now (1908) living.

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

ARCHIBALD HUGH McARN

McARN, ARCHIBALD HUGH, since 1893 pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cheraw, South Carolina, was born in Chesterfield county, South Carolina, September 21, 1865. His father, Daniel Blue McArn, was a merchant, mayor of Cheraw, well known for his integrity, firmness and public spirit. His mother, Mrs. Nannie Pope (Hunter) McArn, came of a distinguished Kentucky family, and had a strong influence upon her son in forming his moral and spiritual ideals and shaping his life.

His father's family are descended from Archibald McArn (his father's grandfather), who came from Scotland and settled in what is now Scotland county, North Carolina, in 1760. His great-grandmother, whose maiden name was Blue, was a daughter of John Blue, who also came from Scotland to North Carolina, in 1740. On his mother's side his great-grandfather, Christopher Greenup, governor of Kentucky, came from England to Kentucky about 1765. Another great-grandfather on his mother's side, James Hunter, was a judge in Kentucky and wrote law books which were considered authorities in his time.

Born in the country and trained to regular tasks of farm work while still very young, he had a normal boyhood. He was fond of all out-of-door sports, but he had also inherited a taste for books, and he was an omnivorous reader. Poetry and fiction were his delight in boyhood and youth. Since he became a man, history and English literature, in its development as well as in its great masterpieces, have been his favorite lines of reading.

After a high school course, he was admitted to Davidson college, North Carolina, and was graduated in 1888 with the degree of A. B. For a year, 1888 to 1889, he studied theology at Union seminary, in Richmond, Virginia. From 1889 to 1891 he continued his theological studies at Princeton seminary, New Jersey, and received the degree of B. D. in 1891. Post-graduate courses in philosophy, under ex-President James McCosh and President Francis L. Patton, were pursued without regard to an advanced degree.

His first pastorate was at Wilson, North Carolina, where he was settled in June, 1891, as pastor of the Presbyterian church. In January, 1893, he accepted the call of the Presbyterian church at Cheraw, and for the last fifteen years he has been the active, effective and well-loved minister of that church. He has filled but two pastorates. The local newspaper of Wilson said of Mr. McArn: "During his sojourn here he stamped upon all hearts the imprint of a pure, high-toned, most excellent minister"; "he is a brilliantly gifted speaker." And when he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Rock Hill, South Carolina, after he had been for nine years pastor at Cheraw, his church passed a remarkable series of resolutions in asking the presbytery not to dissolve the pastoral relation: "He has shown the activity of youth combined with the judgment of mature years. He has been known as a pastor and presbyter without any taint of bigotry, and has studiously pursued the peace and harmony of the church and of other denominations without yielding any doctrine or condoning any breach of church discipline." "During the nine years of his pastorate the membership of the church has increased nearly forty per cent." "It is the unanimous desire of the church and congregation that he decline the call and remain with us." He remained at Cheraw, where his work seems to be prospered; and his hold upon the people of the community grows stronger with every added year of service.

Mr. McArn has been since 1894 stated clerk of the Pee Dee presbytery. He is a trustee of Davidson college, North Carolina. He was moderator of his presbytery in 1895, and moderator of the synod of South Carolina in 1905. He is chairman of various executive committees of the presbytery.

He has been a member of the board of education of Chesterfield county, a member of the board of trustees for the Cheraw schools, and he represents Chesterfield county on the executive committee of the Pee Dee Historical association. An address which he made in 1893 as a member of the Union of Confederate veterans of Chesterfield county was by them published in book form.

In political preference he is a Democrat. At college he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. While in college and seminary, baseball and football were his favorite forms of

exercise for recreation; but since student days, tennis has taken their place.

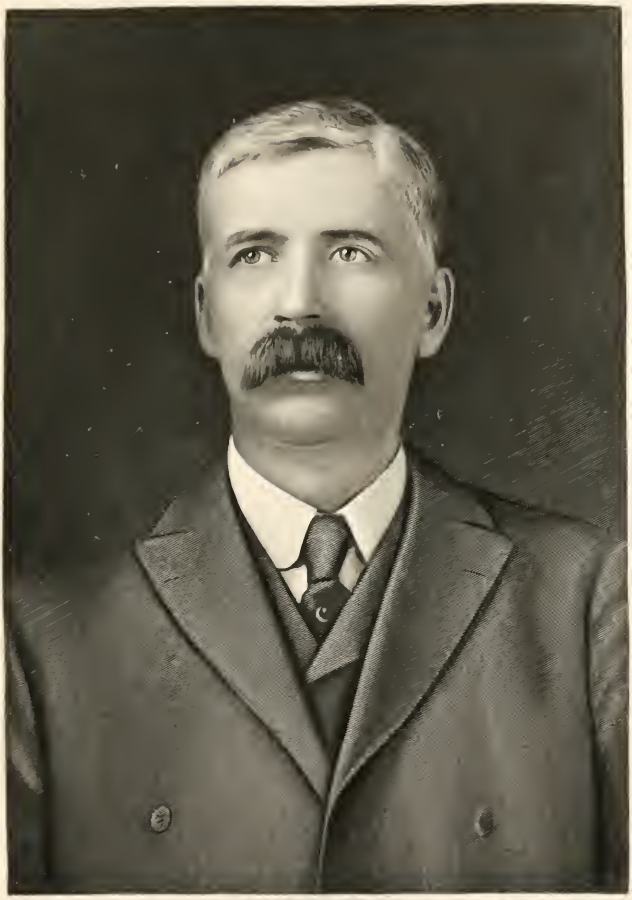
He was married January 7, 1894, to Mary C. Malloy; and they have two children.

To young men he says: "Have a purpose in life. Study all questions for yourself, and, having reached your own convictions, strive for them, without regard to popularity or reward."

DAVID PINCKNEY McBRAYER

McBRAYER, DAVID PINCKNEY, manufacturer, was born in the country in Cleveland county, North Carolina, October 17, 1864. His parents were Reuben Hill McBrayer and Elizabeth McBrayer. His father was a merchant and farmer who was noted for his energetic disposition and his sound common sense. The first ancestor of the McBrayer family in America was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century. One of his sons located in North Carolina about one hundred years ago.

The early life of David McBrayer was passed on his father's farm. His health was good. He had a marked taste for reading and was also fond of outdoor exercise. His educational advantages were limited to such study as he could find time for at home, and attendance at the inferior country schools in the vicinity. When not in school he worked as a regular farm hand until he was about twenty years of age, when he commenced the active work of life for himself as cotton buyer for a manufacturing firm in Gaffney, South Carolina. He served in this capacity until 1890, when he accepted a similar position with one of the largest cotton buying firms in the United States, which was also located in Gaffney. After five years of service he resigned, and was a buyer for other prominent firms until 1902. His long experience had given him an excellent preparation for the management of business on his own account, and his industry, energy, and the excellent judgment he had displayed, had secured him the confidence and good will of the community to such an extent that he had no difficulty in obtaining sufficient capital with which to put up and equip the Riverside Cotton mills, near the city of Anderson, South Carolina, in 1900, and soon afterward to establish the Toxaway mills in the same vicinity. He was at once elected president and treasurer, and he holds these positions at the present time (1908). His management of the affairs of the mills has been eminently satisfactory to all concerned, and the prospect for the future is most encouraging. In 1906 Mr. McBrayer was elected president of the Pendleton



Yours Truly
D. W. McBrayer

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Cotton mills and of the Jackson Cotton mills at Iva, South Carolina.

In the choice of an occupation Mr. McBrayer was free to follow his own inclination. His mother exerted a great and permanent influence upon him for good. The books which have been most helpful to him he names as works on history and science. Although yet a young man, he is a man of achievement and is a worthy member of the class of men who have done, and are doing, much to promote the material prosperity of the South and the well-being of the country at large. He has always tried to do his full duty, and to a great degree this wise and persistent effort accounts for his success.

On January 15, 1896, he was married to Eugenia Beelson. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

The address of Mr. McBrayer is Whitner street, Anderson, South Carolina.

THOMAS FRANKLIN McDOW

McDOW, THOMAS FRANKLIN, lawyer, was born in Liberty Hill, Kershaw county, South Carolina, December 27, 1863. His parents were Thomas Franklin and Isabella Louisa (Cunningham) McDow. His father was a physician, who attained a high rank in his profession and who was elected to an important official position in the State Medical society. He was a man of the highest integrity, a public-spirited citizen, and kind and indulgent in his home. The earliest ancestors in this country were Thomas McDow, who came from Scotland in 1760, and Arthur Cunningham, who emigrated from Ireland about 1785. The Cunninghams became wealthy, and before the war held a large number of slaves.

In childhood and youth, Thomas F. McDow lived in the country. His health was excellent. He was fond of outdoor life and took great pleasure in fox hunting and swimming, but he was also a lover of books, and, at this time, history was his favorite reading. He had no regular tasks to perform—a fact which he now seriously regrets, because he believes that "hard work and a lack of means," at this time, would have been of great advantage to him later in life. After passing through the Bingham school, he entered South Carolina college; but, as he did not complete the course, he was not graduated. He then studied law, 1884-86, and in the year last named he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession at Lancaster, South Carolina. In December, 1888, he moved to Yorkville and formed a partnership with Wilson & Wilson; this partnership was dissolved in 1893, and he has been practicing alone since that time. He has been engaged in a large number of the most important civil and criminal cases which have been tried in his circuit since he opened a law office in Yorkville. He has never sought prominence in political or civil affairs, but in 1888 he was chairman of his party's organization in Lancaster county; he was mayor of Yorkville, 1890-92, and was a member of the state house of representatives from York county, 1898-1900, and was the author of the bill appropriating $30,000 to build the new dormitory at Winthrop college, and a member of

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Thos. F. McDow.

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the investigating committee of the state penitentiary which revealed rottenness in that institution.

Of the classes of books which Mr. McDow has found most helpful in preparing him for carrying on the work of life he names history and poetry as giving him the most enjoyment, but adds that Markham's "Man with the Hoe" made the deepest impression upon him of any one thing that he ever read. The first strong impulse to strive for such prizes as he has won in life came as he was leaving South Carolina college, when he was twenty-one years of age. When choosing a profession he was free to follow his own wishes.

In estimating the relative strength of certain specified influences upon his success, he places first that of home. His mother, especially, made a strong and enduring impression upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual life, and he says that to him "she was a perfect woman." Next in order came private study and hard work at Bingham school for two years. The time passed in college did not bring the good results that he expected. Neither in college nor elsewhere has he given special attention to athletics or taken up any system of physical culture. He is a Mason, a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and founder of the chapter at South Carolina college, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and also of the Knights of Pythias, of which he was chancellor commander. In politics he is a Democrat of the "1876 variety." His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

In reply to an inquiry regarding the principal public services which he has rendered, he says: "Did my duty as a child in 1876, and rode with Hampton at Lancaster, and tried to keep the people of York county from going astray in 1890 over 'Tillman and Reform.' I was for Sheppard and Orr, and conservative county chairman." When requested to make suggestions derived from his own experience and observation as to principles, methods and habits which will help young people to attain true success, he replied: "Study thoroughly the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin and follow his advice."

On December 27, 1893, Mr. McDow was married to Mary Simons Clarkson. Of their three children, all are now living.

The family residence is in Yorkville, York county, South Carolina.

SAMUEL EDWARD McFADDEN

McFADDEN, SAMUEL EDWARD, was born December 7, 1869, in Chester, South Carolina. His father was John C. McFadden; and his mother, Margaret L. (Waters) McFadden. His earliest known ancestors in America were Scotch-Irish on both sides. Practically all his life has been passed in the city of his birth. In May, 1886, he was graduated from the Bryant and Stratton Business college, in Baltimore; in June, 1890, he was graduated from Furman university with the degree of A. M.; and these courses were followed by a third in the law department of the South Carolina college, from which he was graduated in June, 1894, with the first honors of his class and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Immediately upon graduation from the law school he formed a copartnership with J. L. Glenn, at Chester, South Carolina, which firm practiced as Glenn & McFadden until January, 1908, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. The firm engaged in a general practice, specializing in corporation law and in capital cases on the criminal side of the court. In the course of his practice Mr. McFadden has defended twenty-eight persons charged with capital offenses—none of whom was executed; only one of them has been sentenced to life imprisonment, and over two-thirds of the number named were acquitted.

Mr. McFadden has devoted himself to the practice of his profession exclusively, and has never sought or held any office, political, civil, or ecclesiastical. In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha Greek letter fraternity, and was president of the literary societies to which he belonged, both at Furman university and the South Carolina college, to-wit: the Adelphian and Clariosophic, respectively. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, but to no other secret order. While he belongs to no church, his affiliations have been with the Baptists. He votes the Democratic ticket.

On November 14, 1900, Mr. McFadden was married to Miss Ethel Means, of Chester, South Carolina, and they have had three children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

Very truly yours,
Samuel Gill Sawyer.

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While Mr. McFadden has devoted himself to his profession, exclusive of politics or business, he is a man of decided literary taste, and owns one of the best and most extensive libraries of general literature (including the classics) in the state. His efforts have been frequently in demand at different places in the state as an occasional orator and an after-dinner speaker.

His father, John C. McFadden, is a self-made man, strong intellectually and morally, and faithful in the performance of every duty and trust. His mother is a woman of exalted common sense and piety. Whatever of success Mr. McFadden may have attained, or may hereafter attain, he attributes as justly due to the teaching and example of his parents and of Drs. James C. Furman and C. H. Judson, two of his instructors at Furman university.

The address of Mr. McFadden is Chester, South Carolina.

HENRY PINCKNEY McGEE

McGEE, HENRY PINCKNEY, banker and cotton mill president, was born in Abbeville, South Carolina, October 25, 1850. His parents were Michael and Sophronia McGee. His father was a successful farmer, and was noted for his honesty and patriotism. He was descended from a family that came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina near the Virginia line.

The early life of Henry McGee was passed in Abbeville county, a section which suffered greatly during the War between the States. There were many obstacles in the way of obtaining an education, and he did not begin to appreciate the importance of higher training until he was seventeen years old. As a boy he worked on the farm, and it is said of him that he did more work than any slave owned by his father. He took the lead in all kinds of farm labor and required others to follow. Two or three months each year he attended the common schools, and later he was a student at Furman university for one year. Subsequently he took a business course, and, at the age of twenty-one, engaged in mercantile business at Due West, South Carolina, with practically no capital.

But the hard work of the farm, together with the excellent training and moral support he had received from his mother, encouraged and stimulated him and filled him with a desire to rise in the world. That his efforts would be crowned with success was highly probable then and has since been fully demonstrated. Mr. McGee removed to Greenville, South Carolina. He is now president of the City National bank, and also president of the McGee Manufacturing company, of Greenville, which manufactures into yarn the waste product of cotton mills. Before the organization of this company all of this waste material had been shipped to New England. Mr. McGee started the movement in South Carolina, and the property is paying a handsome dividend to the stockholders. He is vice-president and director of the Woodside Cotton mills, of Greenville, and a director of the Greenwood Cotton mills and the Carolina mills. For a number of years he was a director of the Bank of Greenwood, of the

Farmers bank, of Abbeville, and of the Farmers Loan and Trust company, of Anderson, South Carolina.

Although he did not finish his collegiate education, Mr. McGee has always realized the importance of taking a complete course. Given the opportunity to go over his life again, he would have finished it, and he believes that a college education is more important at the present time than when he was young. For fifteen years he has served as a trustee, and is now chairman of the executive committee, of Furman university, which institution is under the direction of the Baptists of South Carolina. He has been a constant and zealous worker for the cause of education, and has contributed largely to the financial support of the colleges when in need of assistance. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Greenville, in which he holds the office of deacon.

On December 27, 1877, Mr. McGee was married to Miss Emma C. McKay. Of their three children, all are living in 1908.

The address of Mr. McGee is Greenville, South Carolina.

MURRAY SMITH McKINNON

McKINNON, MURRAY SMITH, of Hartsville, Darlington county, South Carolina, merchant, and twice mayor of Hartsville, was born at St. Pauls, Robeson county, North Carolina, on the 19th of March, 1872. His father's name, Archie Calvin McKinnon, indicates his Scotch Presbyterian descent; and he was the son of John McKinnon, who came from Scotland and settled near Fayetteville, North Carolina, having named his son out of his reverent love for the great Presbyterian theologian of Geneva. A. C. McKinnon was a merchant and a distiller of turpentine, of whom his son writes, "his marked characteristics were his sturdy independence and his love of the Presbyterian church."

Born and reared in the country, as a boy strong in constitution, robust and full of spirits, he took a healthy and a normal interest in all boyish sports and amusements, yet he was especially fond of good reading. He was taught in his boyhood to work on the farm; and he "did chores," milked the cows and attended to the chickens, as did most of the boys born on the farms of South Carolina in the two decades which preceded the War between the States.

At a time when he would have no doubt gone to college his father lost all his property, and the son was forced to work in a store instead of taking a liberal course of study. But he had acquired in early boyhood a desire for good reading and a love of the best literature, which has stood him in good stead all his life, as a delight and a relaxation as well as a means of acquiring information.

In 1892 Mr. McKinnon took a position as clerk in a store at Clyde, South Carolina, having determined to qualify himself for the life of a merchant and storekeeper. On the 31st of December, 1903, he married Lilla McLure, daughter of Henry and Mary McLure, of Troy, South Carolina. They have had two children, one of whom was living in 1907.

After establishing himself at Hartsville, the people of his town, having seen something of his method of doing business, soon showed their appreciation of the young man who had settled

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M. S. McKinnon

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among them by twice electing him mayor of Hartsville. Mr. McKinnon is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Knight of Pythias. He is a Democrat in politics and has always been loyal to the principles and to the nominees of the Democratic party.

In his church relations he is a Presbyterian. His favorite form of exercise and amusement is quail shooting.

Mr. McKinnon's address is Hartsville, Darlington county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM MARCELLUS McPHEETERS

McPHEETERS, REV. WILLIAM MARCELLUS, D. D., LL. D., was born at St. Louis, Missouri, April 8, 1854. He is the son of Reverend Samuel Brown McPheeters, D. D., and his wife, Eliza C., née Shanks. The ancestors of the family came to this country from the North of Ireland, about 1700, settling first in Pennsylvania, and later removing to Virginia.

Until he was eleven years old William Marcellus McPheeters lived in St. Louis; then, for five years, near Shelbyville, Kentucky, and for the next five years in the towns of Fincastle and Lexington, Virginia. After a primary education in the "old field" schools in Kentucky, he attended the classical school at Shelbyville, Kentucky. From Washington and Lee university he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in June, 1874. He took a professional course at the Union Theological seminary, Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, graduating in 1878.

He has filled pastorates in Franklin county, Virginia, 1879-1886, and in Marion, Smyth county, Virginia, 1886-88. In 1888 he was elected to the chair in the Columbia Theological seminary which he still holds. Washington and Lee university and the Presbyterian College of South Carolina in 1889 conferred on him the degree of D. D., and Davidson college, North Carolina, in 1905 gave him the degree of LL. D.

He is a member of the Greek letter fraternity Delta Kappa Epsilon. Doctor McPheeters has been constantly identified with the Democratic party.

Doctor McPheeters married, October 18, 1878, Miss Emma Gold Morrison. They have had four children, all of whom are living in 1908.

JOHN JACKSON McSWAIN

McSWAIN, JOHN JACKSON, of Greenville, Greenville county, a lawyer who prides himself upon helping, chiefly, "poor clients," and will not allow himself to be retained by any corporation, was born at Cross Hill, Laurens county, South Carolina, on the 1st of May, 1875. He is the son of a physician, Dr. Eldredge Tracy McSwain, of Scotch descent; and his mother, Mrs. Jane (McGowan) McSwain, was of Scotch-Irish descent. The sterling qualities which characterize the stock from which his father and mother are descended found expression in their lives, and did much to mold the character of their son, who places first, among the influences which have been decisive in his life, the character and convictions of his father and mother, and the atmosphere of his early home.

Born and reared in the country, he knew a vigorous and active boyhood, and, like many other boys, was especially fond of "horses, cows and engines." He was early taught to do regular and systematic tasks which involved manual labor. Having learned farm work in his early boyhood, he worked on a farm for two years to pay his way through college. This he had the satisfaction of doing; and he was graduated from the South Carolina college with the degree of A. B., "*summa cum laude*," in 1897. During his college course he became intensely interested in biography, and in the works and the character of John C. Calhoun; and he specialized somewhat in his study of the constitutional history of the United States. In 1898 he studied for three months at a law school; and after teaching for a year or two he continued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1899. For a time he was in partnership with Joseph A. McCullough, Esq., but he now practices alone.

Such claim as Mr. McSwain has to be named among the "men of mark of South Carolina" he would perhaps say that he owed chiefly to his determination to interest himself in defending the rights of those who have not money or large possessions, and his determination to oppose those dangers which he feels are threatening the life of our country from unrestrained corporate wealth.

In his party relations he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South, but is "no bigot." He feels that all Christians should fellowship with each other.

On the 26th of April, 1905, he married Miss Sarah McCullough, a daughter of J. W. McCullough and Janie Sullivan McCullough.

Mr. McSwain is an Odd Fellow, a past grand master of the order in South Carolina, and has been a grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Woodmen of the World. The Odd Fellows' Orphan home, located at Greenville, South Carolina, is the pride of his heart.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE MAULDIN

MAULDIN, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, business man and legislator, was born in Greenville, South Carolina, June 13, 1845. His parents were Samuel and Caroline (McHardy) Mauldin. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, a merchant, a man of sterling character and good business ability. Joab Mauldin, one of the paternal great-grandfathers of William Mauldin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

His childhood and youth were spent in Greenville. He was fond of outdoor sports and of reading. He was taught early in life to depend upon his own exertions. After attending the village school he entered the school of Stephen D. Lee, at Asheville, North Carolina. Entering Furman university, before his course was completed, in November, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving one year in the Sixteenth regiment, South Carolina volunteers. In June, 1863, he reënlisted in the Second South Carolina cavalry and served in this command until the close of the war.

The active business of life he commenced in 1867 as a clerk in a drug store in Greenville. Later he became one of the proprietors of that store, and he is interested in other mercantile enterprises. While the Greenville and Laurens railroad was in process of construction he was president of the company. Diligent in business and upright in his dealings, he secured the confidence of the people among whom he lived, and in 1876 he began to take an active interest in politics. In 1877 he was chosen mayor of Greenville. In 1882 he became a member of the legislature from Greenville county, and he served until 1884, when he was elected to the state senate. Two years later he was chosen lieutenant-governor, and he was reëlected in 1888. His course in this important position was able and impartial. It was during his term of office that the question of acceptance by the state of the conditional bequest of Mr. Clemson of the former home of John C. Calhoun as a site for a state agricultural and mechanical college, to be known as Clemson college, was decided. When it was announced that the vote was a tie, Mr. Mauldin

cast his vote in favor of the measure and thus saved the property to the state and secured the establishment of the college.

The Tillman movement of 1890 caused his temporary retirement from public life, but in 1898 he was again elected to the legislature. He was reëlected in 1902, and two years later he was elected to the state senate, of which body he is now (1908) a member. He has several times been county chairman of the Democratic party.

Mr. Mauldin retired from business several years ago. He enjoys reading and the quiet of home life. His exercise he takes in horseback riding. In Masonry he is a past master, and he is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

Of the various religious denominations he prefers the Baptist. Mr. Mauldin has always believed that the people may be trusted to do what is right when they are given an opportunity. The people, in turn, trust his judgment and have been glad to follow his leadership in public affairs. In the truest and best sense, his has been the life of a public man. He has seen his native place grow from a small village to a city with a population of twenty-five thousand. During all this period he has been identified with its progress, and has been earnest and efficient in promoting its best interests.

On June 21, 1870, Mr. Mauldin married Eliza Thompson Kern. Of their six children, five are living in 1908.

Mr. Mauldin's address is Pendleton street, Greenville, South Carolina.

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John H Maxwell

JOHN HAMPDEN MAXWELL

MAXWELL, JOHN HAMPDEN, M. D., physician, was born near Old Pendleton, in Anderson county, South Carolina, December 19, 1831. He was the son of Captain John Maxwell and Elizabeth (Earle) Maxwell, representatives of two of the most prominent families of South Carolina, both of whom were natives of Greenville county.

The Maxwell family is of Scotch descent. Its members were among the first to make a stand for liberty, and pledge life, fortune and sacred honor for their country. It traces its history back to the twelfth century, and has had many distinguished members. "Gallant John" won high commendation at Chevy Chase, 1388; and John, fourth Lord Maxwell, took part in the battle of Flodden, 1513. The family has also been well represented in church and state and in the fields of science and letters by several of its members who came to this country before the middle of the eighteenth century. Among those who were distinguished in early American history were William Maxwell, who served in colonial wars, represented New Jersey in the Continental congress, was a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary army, and led the pursuit of Sir Henry Clinton across New Jersey; and Thompson Maxwell, a ranger in the French war and a member of the famous "tea party" in Boston, who fought at Bunker Hill and was promoted brigadier-general in the War of the Revolution. Later celebrities were William Maxwell (born in Norfolk, 1784), who established the "Virginia Historical Register," and Dr. George Maxwell (born in Georgia in 1827), who invented the laryngoscope.

Captain John Maxwell, father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of striking personality. He was born at "The Grove" in Greenville county, of Scotch parentage, in the year 1791. His father, General Robert Maxwell, was the sheriff of the district, which office in those days compared favorably with that of ruler of a small principality. His responsibilities and risks embraced contentions with hostile Indians and repressions of the illegal acts of lawless white settlers, and at times the sheriff carried his life in his hand. This was literally true of Sheriff Maxwell,

who, while in the performance of his duty, fell by the bullet of an unseen foe, who had been made to feel the heavy hand of the law by this intrepid officer.

In early manhood Captain John Maxwell married Elizabeth Earle, a sister of Judge Baylis Earle, and daughter of General Earle. The couple founded a home on Seneca river, at a site which is still known as Maxwell's Bridge. Of their eleven children, three—Eliza, John, and Miriam—are now (1908) living.

The children of Captain Maxwell were educated in Old Pendleton, whose schools in those days were under the trusteeship of such men as John C. Calhoun, the Pinckneys, Hugers, and Elliotts, and were conducted on a high plane. The teachers were paid fully as well as the college professors of today, and were men and women of broad culture.

A man of large and successful private interests, Captain Maxwell gave unstintedly of his time and energies to the public defence and to the promotion of the public good. He served in the wars against the Creek Indians in Florida; he was captain of a company of militia during the War of 1812, and he saw active service in the War between the States. In 1828 he was sent to the state legislature by his district, where he served for several successive terms, uniformly heading the ticket in the electoral races. His love for his native state was intense, and ever sent him to the front ranks of those who sought to serve and defend her. In the days of Jackson he was a defender of the Nullification act, and later, when the war cloud broke, he was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession. At the bombardment of Fort Sumter he bore a musket as a soldier on Sullivan's Island, and when Orr's famous regiment of rifles was mustered into service at Sandy Springs he took his place in the ranks, but was refused service because of his great age. At home, however, he served the state and the Confederacy by active sympathy, by zealous encouragement of its defenders, and with his substance, which was freely given to the cause.

Captain Maxwell was a model farmer and good administrator. His beautiful plantation, with its fertile bottom lands, was the Egypt of all that part of the country extending westward to the Tugala river, and beyond into the hill country of Georgia. He was a lover of fine horses and was always splendidly mounted. At one time he kept a stud of racers and main-

tained, at his own expense, a racing track on his magnificent one hundred and sixty acre field of bottom land.

His home was ever hospitably open to visitors, and was generally filled from the ranks of his many friends and admirers. He was respected, loved and looked up to by his neighbors without exception, and his life shed a beneficent light throughout the community in which he lived. He died on August 23, 1870, a knightly soul imbued with the Christian faith (though a member of no church), and believing firmly in the righteousness of the cause of the Confederacy.

With such home surroundings, and amid such events as have been described, John Hampden Maxwell passed the period of his youth. He received his preparatory education in Pendleton, and at the age of nineteen he entered the University of Virginia. There he commenced an academic course preparatory to the study of medicine, which profession he had previously determined to pursue. His last session at the University of Virginia was devoted entirely to the study of medical science, and in the autumn of 1853 he entered Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from that institution with the M. D. degree on March 11, 1854, under the distinguished Professors Meigs, Mitchell, Pancoast, Dunglison, Mutter, and others.

After his return home he settled down to practice at Fair Play, in Oconee county, South Carolina, in partnership with his oldest brother, Dr. Robert D. Maxwell, who was considered, at that time, one of the leading physicians of upper South Carolina. After an extensive and laborious practice with him for two years he returned to his native home, Pendleton, and there continued his profession, in all its branches, with marked success, becoming the leading physician of his locality. While here his practice, extended into a number of the contiguous counties, made severe demands on his health.

Subsequently, and largely out of consideration for his physical condition, he removed to Greenville, South Carolina, in 1876, where he confines his practice entirely to the city, and chiefly to diseases of women, in the treatment of which he has achieved a wide reputation and has attained eminent success. For a quarter of a century he has been esteemed the leading physician of Greenville.

The eminent theologian and preacher, Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, thus speaks of him:

"He is a man of superior intelligence and excellent attainments in general science and literature, highly accomplished in his profession, and at the same time an active practitioner and a diligent student—a thing we meet with only among the higher class of medical men. He is a Christian gentleman of elevated character and uncommonly refined and polished manners."

Doctor Maxwell was reared under the influence of the Baptist denomination, and has been a member of that church for more than forty years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Knights of Honor, and a conservative though enthusiastic Democrat. Although engaged in the practice of the most arduous of the professions for nearly half a century, he is still remarkably well preserved, vigorous and active.

On April 18, 1860, Doctor Maxwell married Mary E. Alexander, only daughter of Colonel E. and Elizabeth (Steele) Alexander, of Pickens county, South Carolina. They have had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

The address of Doctor Maxwell is Greenville, Greenville county, South Carolina.

ORLANDO BENEDICT MAYER

MAYER, ORLANDO BENEDICT, physician and surgeon and one of the most prominent and active men in his city and section, was born at Newberry, South Carolina, on August 23, 1853. His father's name was O. B. Mayer, and his mother's, C. N. (Dewalt) Mayer. His father was a physician, eminent for his truthfulness and honesty. The family ancestors came to America from Germany and France.

Doctor Mayer's mother died when he was but seven years of age. Education was possible for him only as the result of a struggle on his part. Home influence was the chief factor in shaping his character.

His academic education was obtained at Newberry Male academy. He then took a course in the Medical college of the state of South Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. This course was supplemented with courses at Bellevue Medical college, the college of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; the New York Post-Graduate Medical college, and the New York Polyclinic institute. In 1894 he was granted the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Newberry college.

On graduating from the Medical college of the state of South Carolina Doctor Mayer entered upon the practice of his profession at Newberry, in which he has continued till the present time. He has been vice-president of the Commercial bank, Newberry, South Carolina, and has been prominently connected with various important companies. He was president South Carolina Medical association (1886), and has been chairman committee on ethics, South Carolina Medical association; chairman council of South Carolina Medical association (1905); member state board of medical examiners, and trustee Newberry college, in which institution he is also profesor of physiology. He was mayor of Newberry two terms, 1899-1900, and he has been president of the board of trade and board of health of Newberry.

Among Doctor Mayer's public services may be noted his building of the Mayer Memorial church as a memorial to his

father, O. B. Mayer, Sr., and his establishment of the R. L. McCaughrin scholarship in Newberry college for poor students.

Doctor Mayer is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Red Men. Through life he has been a Democrat in politics and a Lutheran in religion.

On December 12, 1894, he married Hattie W. Jones. They have had three children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Newberry, South Carolina.

STANWIX GREENVILLE MAYFIELD

MAYFIELD, STANWIX GREENVILLE, was born September 12, 1861, near Benton, Polk county, Tennessee. His parents were William and Lillian Blythe Mayfield. His father was a farmer, a man who never deserted a friend and was the adviser of the whole neighborhood; he was energetic and persevering, a strong man physically, mentally and morally.

Among the most distinguished of the ancestors of the family were Major McJunkin of the Revolution, who was shot at King's Mountain, and Reverend David Blythe, a Baptist minister and soldier in the War of 1812.

As a boy, Stanwix Mayfield suffered much from chills and fever. He was an omniverous reader and a good student. At sixteen years of age, having pursued his preliminary studies in the log school houses, he began teaching at Pumpkintown, Pickens county. His early life was passed on his father's plantation on the South Saluda, in Greenville county, twenty miles from the city, then six miles from the nearest postoffice. On this farm he worked as a field hand. When Stanwix was but sixteen years of age his father temporarily lost his sight. The elder brother being at college, the management of the farm fell upon the subject of this sketch, who took entire charge of the business. He often left his home before daylight, driving a four-horse wagon loaded with provisions, for Greenville city. His breakfast was eaten by candle-light and he was afield by sunrise.

Mrs. Mayfield was a woman of strong intellect and attractive qualities, and, withal, of much force of character. She was the greatest influence in shaping the early life of her sons. Education was available to Stanwix Mayfield only as the result of a struggle. He enjoyed no advantages, not even oil for a light by which to read. Every Sabbath, however, and during the week, he was instructed in the Bible. He borrowed Shakespeare and studied it, and he read Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. But the book which, next to the Bible and Shakespeare, influenced him most was the autobiography of Anthony Trollope, given him by Colonel George Johnstone. In 1883 he was graduated from

Furman university with the degree of A. B., having paid his own way through college.

Speaking of formative influences, Mr. Mayfield says: "If I have succeeded, it is due to my home life and hard work. I am slow, naturally, and must dig for what others pick up." The first strong impulse came to him from his mother. From boyhood he would mount his horse or wagon, ride to Greenville, attend the close of some great trial at court, or political meeting, and return that night, being frequently all night on the road. His strong inclination was toward the law; this he began reading before he left college, utilizing his nights and odd times. Since May, 1887, he has been an attorney-at-law, serving as counsel for a local banker and for the Atlantic Coast Line. In 1892 he was elected senator from Barnwell county, serving until 1897, when Bamberg county was organized; in this year he was elected from Bamberg and served until 1904, when he declined a reëlection. He has thus served twelve years as a state senator, during eight of which years he was chairman of the senate judiciary committee. He drew the "Road Law," which was the first effective law on roads in the state, and under this law the highways of South Carolina are now being improved. He was also instrumental in bringing about improvements in the school law. He has served as a trustee of Furman university and of Greenville Female college. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of Honor. Through life he has been an unchanging Democrat. In religion he is a Baptist. His duties as lawyer and law-maker he varies, on occasion, with riding, hunting, and reading.

To the young, Mr. Mayfield says: "No young man need despair because he has had few or no early opportunities. Strict honesty, absolute sobriety, and constant work, will bring success. I have never used alcoholic liquors or tobacco. I believe these two cause more misery than all other evils which beset mankind."

Mr. Mayfield married, November 21, 1887, Leda Kennerly. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Denmark, Bamberg county, South Carolina.

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George A. Moffett.

GEORGE HALL MOFFETT

MOFFETT, GEORGE HALL, attorney-at-law, since 1903 corporation counsel for the city of Charleston, formerly a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, was born at Charleston on the 27th of October, 1867. His father, George Hall Moffett, was a merchant, whose high sense of honor and untiring energy contributed to his success in mercantile life and led to his promotion in military service. He entered the Confederate States army as a private, and was promoted for bravery on the field of battle. He became adjutant-general, Hagood's brigade, Twenty-fifth South Carolina volunteers, Confederate States army. His father had come from Scotland to Charleston in 1810. The family of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Henry (Simonton) Moffett, were from the north of Ireland, and as immigrants first settled in Pennsylvania, and later removed to South Carolina, where they were established before the French and Indian war.

As a boy, George Hall Moffett had excellent health, and enjoyed school life in his native city, Charleston. His father died when he was but a young boy; and the influence of his mother was very strong, both on his intellectual life and his moral character. He was fitted for college in the city public schools, the high school, and the College of Charleston.

He was graduated from South Carolina university in June, 1889, with the degree of A. B. In order to secure for himself the advantages of a college course, to fit him for the profession to which he looked forward, he had borrowed the money to pay the expenses of his college years. After his graduation he taught school for a year in the country and for a year in Charleston. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession.

In 1901 he was elected a member of the lower house of the South Carolina legislature, serving through the sessions of 1901 and 1902. In 1903 he became corporation counsel for the city of Charleston, and he is still serving in that capacity.

In politics Mr. Moffett is a Democrat. By religious conviction he is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. At college he

was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is a Knight of Pythias. He is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Mystic Shriner. He is a member of most of the benevolent and social societies of the city of Charleston.

His address is 55 Broad street, Charleston, South Carolina.

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Wm. S. Morrison

WILLIAM SHANNON MORRISON

MORRISON, WILLIAM SHANNON, son of William Austin and Nancy Ray (Carlisle) Morrison, was born at Winnsboro, Fairfield county, South Carolina, April 7, 1853. His father was a merchant; in the later fifties he was postmaster at Winnsboro; during the life of the Confederacy he was also postmaster at Winnsboro.

The earliest known paternal ancestors in America were the McCreights, who immigrated from the north of Ireland prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Fairfield county. William McCreight died about the outbreak of that struggle and was buried near Winnsboro. His son, William, was a captain in the War of 1812; afterwards he was made colonel in the militia; he was buried in Winnsboro. His daughter, Nancy, married Robert Morrison; of this marriage was born W. A. Morrison, father of William Shannon Morrison.

The maternal ancestors were the Carlisles and Buchanans. Five Carlisle brothers—Henry, John, Thomas, Alexander, and William—came from the north of Ireland early in the nineteenth century and settled in Fairfield county. William married Mary Ann Buchanan; their daughter was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

William Morrison enjoyed sound and robust health as a boy. His early life, until he reached the age of sixteen, was spent at Winnsboro. From sixteen until eighteen he worked on a farm near Blackstock, to which point his parents moved in 1869. The discipline imparted by this labor was wholesome on his physical strength and character.

Difficulties confronted William Morrison as he sought to acquire an education; kind relatives, however, assisted him. During two college vacations he earned money—in the first by selling books and maps, and in the second by teaching school. The books which especially impressed him were the Bible, historical writings, and Simms's novels. His early Sunday school training was received in the old brick church in Winnsboro; his secular education was obtained in private schools conducted by Reverend J. Obear, Miss Chandler, Miss Finney, and D. B.

McCreight, of Winnsboro. He also attended Mt. Zion institute. In 1867, and again in 1868-1869, he attended the preparatory department of Wofford college. He also received private lessons from A. C. Elder, of Blackstock. From 1869 to 1871 he worked on the farm near Blackstock, studying at nights and on rainy days; and in October, 1871, he entered the freshman class at Wofford, from which college he was graduated in June, 1875, with the distinction of Greek orator. The work of teaching, to which he was drawn by the necessity of earning money to pay his way through college, from the first proved attractive to Mr. Morrison. Within ten days after graduating he found opportunity to take up this work in earnest. The position was that of teacher of a free school at McAbee's academy, five miles from Spartanburg. This work he entered upon with zest and pursued with success. From that time teaching has been his life work. During three months of the summer of 1874 he taught at Blackstock, South Carolina; again, during two months of the summer of 1875, he taught at McAbee's academy, near Spartanburg; during three months of the fall of 1875 he taught in a private school at Easley; during the seven years from 1876 to 1883 he was principal of the Wellford high school, in Spartanburg county, which institution he founded; for two years he was city superintendent of Spartanburg, in which city he organized the school system; for seven years he was city superintendent of schools in Greenville, where again he organized the school system. During his incumbency at Greenville the city spent about $25,000 in school lots and buildings. Later, Mr. Morrison became professor of history and political economy at Clemson college; he began his work at the opening of the institution in July, 1893, and has since continued there. In addition to his duties as head of the department named, he organized and had charge of the fitting school there, which was abolished in 1891. In addition to regular college work, Professor Morrison has rendered valuable assistance in county teachers' institutes in nearly half the counties of South Carolina, and has, as a member of the Clemson college faculty, lectured on industrial education at farmers' institutes in every county in the state.

Professor Morrison has never held political office. He has several times been a lay delegate to district conferences and annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He was the secretary of the first normal institute held at Spartanburg in 1881, and president of the State Teachers' association at Anderson in 1891. His writings have been confined to addresses on educational or historical subjects. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. Through life he has been an unchanging Democrat. As intimated, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; this church he joined while in his sophomore year at college. For over twenty years he has been a steward, three-fourths of that time recording steward of Reidville circuit. He has often been a delegate to his district conference, and was a lay representative at the annual conferences held at Marion in 1880, at Union in 1881, at Camden in 1889, at Florence in 1897, and at Greenwood in 1898.

Professor Morrison finds his relaxation in fishing, hunting, working in the garden, and, during his vacations, resting on his farm near Wellford, in Spartanburg county. The young he advises to "love their work and stick to it." On December 12, 1878, he was married to Miss Maggie Jackson, of Spartanburg county. Of this marriage have been born five children,—four daughters and a son,—all of whom are living in 1908.

His address is Box 7, Clemson College, South Carolina.

BENJAMIN HART MOSS

MOSS, BENJAMIN HART, lawyer, ex-member of the legislature, bank president, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, was born on January 17, 1862, in the county in which he still resides. His father, William C. Moss, was a farmer, and a grandson of John Moss, who had left Virginia, early in life, to settle in South Carolina, where he became well known and generally esteemed for his good judgment and fair dealing.

Born on a farm in suburbs of Orangeburg, South Carolina, having a beautiful and happy boyhood, with some of the labors and almost all the amusements and sports which country boys of his state enjoyed in the sixties and seventies, he attended the schools at Orangeburg; and he was prepared for college at the Orangeburg high school. The circumstances of his family were such as to leave his way free from the serious difficulties in securing an education which were encountered by so many boys of South Carolina in the decade which followed the War between the States.

He entered Wofford college, and completing his course there in 1882, he continued the study of law, and began to practice his profession, in 1883, at Orangeburg, where he is still in active practice. His own preference led him to choose the law. The cordial confidence which his fellow-citizens have reposed in him, as shown in his election to the legislature in 1899 (and he could have been renominated, but declined), seems to indicate that the choice he made was a wise one. His interest in the business affairs of his town and county is evinced not only by his extensive practice, but also by the positions of trust to which he has been chosen.

He is president of the Edisto Savings bank, of Orangeburg. He is trustee of his alma mater, Wofford college. He has repeatedly served upon school boards, having a deep and constant interest in the improvement of the system of public education in South Carolina by raising the standard of qualifications and of pay for teachers, as well as by lengthening the school year.

Mr. Moss was married on November 16, 1892, to F. Agnes Dibble, daughter of Honorable Samuel Dibble. Of their four children, two are now (1908) living.

He is a Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World. By political preference a Democrat, he has at no time parted with that organization, either on a question of party principles or of nominees. In his church relations he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Serving his constituents loyally in the legislature, Mr. Moss is one of many leading men in the state who have chosen to resume business in private life rather than to continue in public office. To such citizens who have tasted the honors of office and have returned with a broadened outlook to the duties of the average citizen of the state, serving better as law-abiding citizens because they have had a share in the work of law-making, South Carolina owes much of that public-spirited interest in state and national politics which has always characterized the Palmetto State.

WILLIAM JACOB MURRAY

MURRAY, WILLIAM JACOB, M. D., president of the Murray Drug company, was born in St. George, Colleton county, South Carolina, March 9, 1856. His father, Thomas Jefferson Murray, who died before his son was old enough to know him, was a planter, a member of the South Carolina legislature, and a captain in the First Volunteers during the War between the States. His mother, who had a very strong influence on her son's life, was Eliza D. Frances Murray. The Murrays came originally from Scotland.

Doctor Murray was reared on a plantation, where by helping with the various kinds of agricultural work he led a free, healthy, outdoor life. At the same time he was a studious youth, fond of reading, and with a special taste for mathematics and history. After attending various preparatory schools, and at the same time earning his livelihood by working as a clerk in a mercantile house, he entered Vanderbilt university, Tennessee, where in 1882 he was graduated with the degree of M. D. In choosing the medical profession he followed his own preference, and his subsequent success has demonstrated the wisdom of his choice. Today Doctor Murray is president of the Murray Drug company, president of the Homestead Building and Loan association, president of the New York, Georgetown and Columbia Steamship line, director in the National Loan and Exchange bank, of Columbia, and director of the Columbia Trust company. He is trustee of Columbia college and trustee of the Epworth orphanage. In politics he is a strong Democrat. He attends the Methodist church, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. Horseback riding and driving are his favorite forms of amusement.

Doctor Murray is a man who has generally succeeded in whatever he has undertaken, and as such his advice to young men should be of special value. He says: "Begin in youth to be temperate, careful, economical, and save your money whenever possible. Let your money be of use in your work. Be truthful, honest, prompt in your duties, and always have a definite object in view."

Yours Sincerely
W. J. Murray

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In 1884 he was married to Mary A. Connor, daughter of Lewis E. Connor, of Charleston, South Carolina. Of their four children, all are now (1907) living.

His address is 1401 East Gervais street, Columbia, Richland county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM EDWARD NASH

NASH, WILLIAM EDWARD, was born December 3, 1845, between Fountain Inn and Fairview, Greenville county, South Carolina. He was the son of Miles and Mary Gray Nash. His father was a planter and characterized by decision of character. The earliest known ancestors of the family in America were the Bells and Nashes, who immigrated from England to Virginia about 1775 or 1776.

As a boy he was strong and robust. He was reared in the country and enjoyed outdoor work and sport. His education was obtained in the common schools of the counties of Laurens and Greenville, South Carolina, which, as one of a family of three boys and five girls, he attended with his brothers and sisters. His active life-work began in 1866 as a planter; and he also conducted a milling business in Greenville county. About the beginning of the year 1864 he volunteered in Captain J. B. Humbert's company of artillery, and served during the last two years of the War between the States. He was furloughed from Hospital No. 12, Greensboro, North Carolina. About the middle of May, 1865, he reached home. Finding the negroes freed and everything in confusion or worse, he took his bearings and at once entered into the active business of planting. In this he continued for two or three years. Then he taught for a time. He has engaged in the business of milling, banking, and for the last nine years has been vice-president of the Bank of Laurens.

In politics Mr. Nash is a Democrat, and in religion he is a Methodist. He is a retired capitalist and an alderman of the city of Clinton, South Carolina.

To the young he commends sobriety and strict attention to the meeting of obligations. Having never swallowed a drop of spirituous liquors in his life, Mr. Nash is prepared strongly to commend the habit of temperance to the young.

On November 23, 1869, Mr. Nash was married to Mary E. Wright, daughter of Mr. James M. Wright, of Clinton, South Carolina. Mrs. Nash is still living. Of this marriage have been born three boys and three girls. Of the children the eldest is the Honorable J. Wright Nash, of the law firm of Johnson & Nash,

Yours Very Truly
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Spartanburg, South Carolina. This son is now, for the fourth time, representing the county of Spartanburg, South Carolina, in the state general assembly, and is ably leading the prohibition movement in that body. He is married to Fannie Boyd, daughter of Reverend J. M. Boyd, of Spartanburg, South Carolina. The second son is Mr. Claude Nash, bookkeeper and stenographer, now with his father at Clinton, South Carolina. The third son is Mr. Paul H. Nash, civil engineer, and now naval inspector at the city of New Orleans. These three sons were educated at Wofford college, South Carolina, in which they pursued their literary studies, and at the universities of Wisconsin and South Carolina, where they distinguished themselves in the study of law and engineering. The daughters are Eddie (the wife of H. D. Henry, head bookkeeper of the Religious Press syndicate, at Clinton, South Carolina), who was educated at Columbia college, South Carolina; and Jennie (wife of J. E. Philpot, of Laurens, South Carolina), who was educated at Converse college. The other daughter, Minnie Lee Nash, was educated at Presbyterian college, South Carolina, and Columbia college, South Carolina, and is now (1908) at Clinton, South Carolina.

It will be noted that Mr. Nash has given to all his children exceptional educational facilities. As he tersely puts it, he has believed that the best gift he could make to his children was to give them the best educational advantages. He believes in "turning money into children instead of turning children into money."

His address is 100 Main street, Clinton, Laurens county, South Carolina.

PATRICK HENRY NELSON

NELSON, PATRICK HENRY, senior partner in the law firm of Nelson & Nelson, was born in Camden, Kershaw county, South Carolina, October 3, 1856. His father, Patrick Henry Nelson, a planter, was a man of literary taste and scholarly attainments, who was graduated with first honors from South Carolina college in 1844. He fought for the South in the War between the States as a lieutenant-colonel in Hagood's brigade, and was killed in battle near Petersburg, Virginia, June 24, 1864. He had married Miss Emma Sarah Cantey, a daughter of General James Willis Cantey, and a descendant of General Richardson, Captain John Cantey, and others, of Revolutionary fame. The Nelsons are descendants of Captain John Neilson, who came from Ireland prior to the Revolution and settled in South Carolina. He fought with the patriots in the Revolutionary war. About 1790 he dropped the "i" from his name, writing it "Nelson."

At the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he was a student, owing to lack of means he was unable to complete his course. As a clerk in the law office of General (afterward Judge) Kershaw, he prepared himself for the legal profession. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with General John D. Kennedy, in Camden. In 1896 he removed to Columbia, where he practices law in partnership with his son, William Shannon Nelson.

Mr. Nelson has taken an active interest in local and state politics. In 1885 he was elected to the legislature from Kershaw county for an unexpired term, and the following year he was chosen for the full term. In 1887 he was appointed solicitor for the fifth judicial circuit. He was elected to this position in 1888 and again in 1892, thus serving for more than nine years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church.

He married, in 1879, Miss Henrietta McWillie Shannon, daughter of the late Colonel William M. Shannon. They have had one child, a son, who is his father's partner.

His address is 1106 Barnwell street, Columbia, South Carolina.

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L. D. Nichols

LUCIUS TOMBES NICHOLS

NICHOLS, LUCIUS TOMBES, who since his early manhood has been identified with railroading in all its branches, from telegraph operator through successive promotions to the position of general manager of an important line, was born at Bloomsburg, Halifax county, Virginia, on the 27th of August, 1858. He believes that his early lifelong interest in railroading is perhaps traceable in part not only to the fact that his father was engaged in railroading, but also to a strain of heredity in the family which has shown itself in their deep interest for several generations in all that concerns transportation by land and water. His father, Giles Young Nichols, Jr., in early youth, toward the close of the War between the States, was engaged in the railroad business; and after the war he became interested in commercial enterprises for a few years, but only to return to railroad service in later life, in which he continued until he recently retired from active business. His mother was Mrs. Jannie LeGrande (Watkins) Nichols. His father's father, Giles Young Nichols, built batteaux and (by proxy) operated them on the rivers of his state, and early placed his son in the employment of the Richmond and Danville railroad, where he served as a terminal agent of the old Piedmont railroad; and, moving his tents forward with each mile of the road's extension, received government supplies to go to the front; while after the war he was located as railroad agent at Danville, Virginia. Among his ancestors, maternal and paternal, are immigrants of Scotch, English, Irish, and French families.

His boyhood fell in the years of the War between the States, and in the decade which followed that most serious disturbance of the social and commercial life of his state and of the South. He was compelled while still young to undertake work for his own support. He worked on a farm and in various positions in villages and in the country near his father's home. The father's occupation—railroading and promoting railroad transportation—called him away from home during the years of the War between the States, and left the son for much of his boyhood without daily companionship with his father. He early became self-

reliant, and his boyish interest in railroading led to his choice of a life work. His opportunities at school had been very limited, and were found chiefly in the "old field schools."

When he was eleven he began to assist his father in milling timber, etc., between periods of school attendance; and in 1874, at the age of sixteen, he began his life work in railroading, as assistant agent at Randolph, Virginia, then known as Roanoke.

From this early position he has been gradually advanced in the service of various railroads (the Richmond and Danville; the West Point Terminal; the Columbia and Greenville; the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta; the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; the South Carolina railroad; the Lancaster and Chester, and the Caldwell and Northern,) until he has reached the position of general manager of the Carolina and Northwestern and Caldwell and Northern railroads.

On the 17th of December, 1885, Mr. Nichols married Miss Bowen, daughter of James C. Bowen, of Atlanta, Georgia. They have had six children—five sons and one daughter—all of whom are living in 1908.

Mr. Nichols, in his political relations, styles himself "a Democrat of the Cleveland persuasion." He has never changed his party allegiance. While not himself a member of the Baptist church, he is descended from parents who were members of that church, and, with his family, he is identified with the interests of that denomination.

His good health, which has been remarkable since his earliest childhood, he preserves by making a recreation of "anything that has in it life and some clean form of amusement, which can be caught up in spare moments to take one out of the grind and leave him in condition for better work." He believes that "rowing for pleasure" is the most healthful exercise possible; and while he greatly enjoys this form of exercise, he has been able to command but little time for the practice of it. He ranks exercise on horseback next in value to rowing. He is now engaged in an effort to secure the establishment of a Mountain Home club at or near Edgemont, North Carolina, the northern terminus of his railroad lines.

To the young people of his state he says: "Remember that character-building starts with your heritage, and is carried forward by the influence of playmate, of the Sunday school, the

day school, and the church, and should lead up, not only to faithfulness in business, but to the building up of a home, in which center influences which will improve and uplift the generation which comes after you. The 'man with a home' is likely to be a far better citizen than the homeless wanderer, dweller in boarding-houses and hotels."

The address of Mr. Nichols is Chester, South Carolina.

EMSLIE NICHOLSON

NICHOLSON, EMSLIE, president of the Nicholson Bank and Trust company, president of the Excelsior Knitting mills, president of the People's Building and Loan association, president of the Bank of Jonesville, South Carolina, banker and manufacturer of Union, Union county, South Carolina, was born in the town where he still resides, and with all whose interests he is so prominently identified, on the 14th of March, 1863. His father, William A. Nicholson, was a banker of integrity and of activity and industry, whose interest in business affairs led to his election as a member of the state constitutional convention. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland; his wife, Mrs. Rebecca E. Nicholson, was born in London, England, and her son speaks of her as "a devoted Christian mother, whose influence over his life has been strong and good."

His early life was passed in the village of Union. He had excellent health; and, while fond of out-of-door sports, he found keen delight in reading. He attended the local schools, and in particular at the Bingham school he completed his preparation for a college course. Attending Davidson college, he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1882. His own personal choice, as well as the choice of his father, led to his beginning active life at once in the banking office of his father, William A. Nicholson, in 1882. His interest in people and his public-spirited attention to the property interests and the needs and wishes of his father, as well as to the social and commercial prosperity of his town, led to his becoming identified, while still a comparatively young man, with several of the leading commercial and manufacturing companies of his part of the state.

Besides the important companies above named, of which he is president, Mr. Nicholson is a director in the Monarch Cotton mills, a director of the Union-Buffalo Mills company, and a director in the National Loan and Exchange bank, of Columbia, as well as president of the Bank of Jonesville, South Carolina.

While he is allied with the Democratic party, he has not sought or held political office.

On the 17th of September, 1889, he married Miss Kathleen Gray Murphy, daughter of Doctor John Murphy, of Durant, Mississippi. They have had two children, both of whom are living in 1907.

FRANCIS QUALE O'NEILL

O'NEILL, FRANCIS QUALE, banker, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 13th day of July, 1857. His parents were Bernard O'Neill and Elizabeth (Quale) O'Neill. His father was a merchant and banker, a member of the state legislature and an alderman of the city of Charleston. His marked characteristics were firmness of character and integrity.

Francis Quale O'Neill's early life was passed in the city of Charleston and the surrounding country. His home influences were of the very best; his mother's influence being particularly strong upon the development of his moral and intellectual character. He was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1878, with the degree of A. B. and the first honor of his class.

His personal preference was for a business career. In 1879 he began the active work of life as a clerk. He rose rapidly in his chosen field, and became president of the Hibernia bank, the Combahee Fertilizer company, and the Standard Truck Package company. He has also been a director of the First National bank and in various companies. In 1894 he was mayor *pro tem.* of the city of Charleston, and since 1898 he has been an alderman. He is (1908) chairman of the ways and means committee. He is a trustee of the College of Charleston and of the Charleston Library society, and of the Charleston Orphan house, and has been commissioner of various public boards. He is a member of the Charleston club, the Country club, the Commercial club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Exchange, the Hibernian society, St. Andrew's society, etc. He was at one time president of the Country club and a member of the managing committee of the Charleston club and the Yacht club. He has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic church. His favorite amusements are golf and hunting. He is fond of athletics, but has not recently given special attention to any modern system of physical culture.

His address is No. 1 East Battery, Charleston, South Carolina.

JAMES O. PATTERSON

PATTERSON, JAMES O., lawyer and member of congress from South Carolina, was born in the town of Barnwell, Barnwell county, South Carolina, on the 25th day of June, 1858, of the marriage of Edward L. Patterson and Sarah L. Patterson. His father was a planter by profession and never held a public office. Founders of the Patterson family in South Carolina brought from Scotland all the virtues of good citizenship, love of country and family and friends, hatred of falsehood in word and wrong-doing in act, and high ideals in personal conduct. These qualities have descended from generation to generation, and none of the name has forgotten or been false to the family tradition. Honorable Angus Patterson, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was president of the senate of South Carolina for twenty-seven consecutive years. His portrait adorns the walls of the senate chamber at Columbia, South Carolina.

James O. Patterson spent his early life on a farm in the country. He was a strong and healthy boy of eight years of age when the War between the States closed. Much of his father's property had been swept away as a result of the war, and he began life as a farmer's boy, learning in the fields by day the lessons of self-reliance and endeavor, and in the winter evenings and during the brief terms of the country schools planting in his young mind the seeds of learning to bear their full fruit in his later life. His mother's influence was very strong upon his moral and spiritual life.

After completing his school education at the academy in Augusta, Georgia, he returned to South Carolina and resumed the life of a farmer. While engaged in this occupation he gave such leisure as he could command to his studies, and after thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar. After successful practice as a lawyer he was twice elected probate judge of Barnwell county, holding that office for six years. He served three terms in the legislature of South Carolina, and in November, 1904, he was elected to the fifty-ninth congress of the United States from

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the second district of South Carolina, and in November, 1906, he was reëlected to the sixtieth congress.

Mr. Patterson is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has never changed his political or party allegiance. He is a member of the Methodist church. His career in congress has been useful and practical, and he has made his influence felt in many ways.

On November 30, 1876, he married Hattie A. Holman. They have had eight children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

The address of Mr. Patterson is Barnwell, Barnwell county, South Carolina.

WALTER PEYRE PORCHER

PORCHER, WALTER PEYRE, M. D., was born February 25, 1858, in Charleston, South Carolina. He is the son of Francis Peyre Porcher and Virginia Leigh Porcher. Francis Peyre Porcher was a physician, author, and botanist, famous over both continents for his contributions to medical literature and his lifelong devotion to the advancement of the medical profession. He was at one time vice-president of the American Medical association, president of the South Carolina Medical association, fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, etc. Isaac Porcher, the earliest known ancestor in America, was an immigrant from France. Thomas Walter, another ancestor, was a distinguished botanist.

Doctor Porcher's early life was passed on a plantation in Middle Saint John's, Berkeley, South Carolina. As a boy he engaged in all the pursuits of a healthy country lad. His mother died when he was but seven years old, but her influence has never been forgotten by him. His early education was obtained at the Holy Communion Church institute, Charleston, South Carolina, and at the Carolina Military institute, Charlotte, North Carolina. His reading included Walter Scott, Homer, Shakespeare, and the classical authors. Serious study he began only when he took up medicine. His father and grandfather before him having been physicians, he inherited a taste for the practice of medicine. To prepare himself for this profession he went, in 1876, to Union college, at Schenectady, New York, where he spent two years preparatory to attending the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. After a three years' course at the latter institution he was graduated, in 1881, with first honor. In a large class he had the good fortune to compete evenly with Doctors John Keith, of Richland county, and George G. Kinloch, of Charleston, South Carolina; and the unusual distinction was made that year by the faculty of the college of conferring a first honor medal upon three men, an event which had not occurred before in the history of the college. By virtue of his stand in the class, Doctor Porcher was appointed house physician to the Roper hospital, and in 1882 was elected by the city council of

Charleston clerk to the city registrar. In 1883 he was appointed to a choice position as city physician in charge of the Shirras dispensary, and he spent the following three years in laboring for the sick poor of the city. After devoting three years more to private practice, he became convinced that he was incompetent to do full justice to the whole field of medicine, and determined to take up a specialty. He therefore, in 1887, took post-graduate studies in New York and in the Allgemeine Polyclinic of Vienna. Returning home, he announced that thereafter he would limit his practice to diseases of the throat, nose and ear. In 1892, Doctor Porcher received the compliment of a fellowship in the American Laryngological association, the membership of which is limited to seventy-five persons in America. In 1900 he was elected president of the South Carolina Medical association, and had the honor of serving at the semi-centennial celebration in his native city and the birthplace of the association.

Doctor Porcher has made numerous contributions to medical literature, many of which were read before the South Carolina Medical association during his long membership in that body. His most elaborate articles, however, have been the chapter on "The Neuroses of the Larynx and Pharynx," and "Dysphagia," in Burnett's "System of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear," published in Philadelphia in 1893. More recently he has published the chapter on "Atrophic Rhinitis," in "The American Text-book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat," by DeSchweinitz and Randall, in 1899.

In 1903, Doctor Porcher was elected vice-president of the American Laryngological association. His presidential address before the South Carolina Medical association, on the occasion of his inauguration, was favorably commented on by the medical journals in the North and South, and was pronounced by distinguished medical men to be a notable medico-literary production. To perfect himself in his specialty, Doctor Porcher has twice visited Europe; and to keep himself abreast of the profession, he makes regular visits to the large medical centers.

On September 27, 1897, Doctor Porcher was married to Miss Mary Long Porcher. Four children—two boys and two girls—have been born to them, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is 85 Broad street, Charleston, South Carolina.

THOMAS HOBBS RAINSFORD

RAINSFORD, THOMAS HOBBS, farmer, financier and politician, was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, January 21, 1861; and throughout his life he has continued to reside in the county of his birth.

His parents were John Rainsford and Mrs. Sarah (Hobbs) Rainsford. His father was characterized by a deep and quiet love of the farm on which he lived; and he is remembered as one of the men whose roots had struck deep into the soil of his native county, and whose life was fully identified by friendly interest with the lives of all his neighbors. The earliest known American ancestors of the family were John and Thomas Rainsford, who came from Cheltenham, England, in 1773, settling upon the farm which from that time to this has been owned in unbroken succession by their descendants and now belongs to the subject of this sketch.

In his boyhood, living upon a farm, he was ardently fond of farm work and of the sports which charm the boys whose early life is spent on a farm—hunting, fishing, etc. Throughout his boyhood he was in school; and his father took pains to give him the best advantages for acquiring a liberal education. From the common schools and private instruction he went to Washington and Lee university. He won high standing in mathematics, taking the Taylor prize scholarship for efficiency in that branch of study. After his course at Washington and Lee university he became a student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute at Troy, New York, and he was graduated there, in 1881, with the degree of civil engineer. The special training for his profession which he received at this well-known institution has been supplemented by wide and steady reading, not only along lines of his professional study, but in general literature, in which he has always had a warm interest.

On November 19, 1889, Mr. Rainsford married Miss Mattie Nicholson, daughter of General Benjamin Nicholson and Lizzie Hughes Nicholson, of Cedar Grove. They have had four children,—Thomas, Jr., Elizabeth, June, and James Carroll Rainsford,—all of whom are now (1908) living. Mr. Rainsford has

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always found his deepest pleasure and keenest delight in the circle of his own family and at his own home.

A farmer by inherited taste and inclination, and confirmed in his taste by circumstances which pointed out farming as the wisest life career for him, he has pursued it with such success and profit that it has furnished him the means to engage in other enterprises without losing his hold upon his first business interest —farming. He has served his county in positions of trust and responsibility; and in all these positions he has met with a good degree of success and has had the approval of his constituents and fellow-citizens.

He is now vice-president of the Farmers bank of Edgefield, and a director in the Bank of Edgefield; and in the management of both these offices his sound judgment and good common sense are much relied upon by his associates.

In politics Mr. Rainsford is a Democrat, and he has for years taken an active part in the political affairs of his county and of the state. He has served for four terms, eight years in all, as a member of the lower house of the South Carolina legislature. For six years he was chairman of the Democratic party in Edgefield county.

While a member of the South Carolina house of representatives his election as speaker of the house was sought by many of his colleagues, and his name has been several times mentioned prominently in connection with the office of state treasurer.

At college he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He also belongs to the Rensselaer Society of Engineers.

By denominational preference Mr. Rainsford is connected with the Presbyterian Church, South.

To the young people of South Carolina he commends "work" as the summing up in one word of the philosophy of success in life. But, with Carlyle, he holds that good work involves absolute truthfulness and honesty in all dealings. Patience and conservatism in business methods, with the avoidance of speculation in every form, he believes will uniformly give to the man who works honestly a good measure of success.

MICHAEL GRAMLING SALLEY

SALLEY, MICHAEL GRAMLING, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, was born March 29, 1849, in the town in which he still resides. His father, Alexander S. Salley, was a member of the same profession, widely and favorably known for his interest in public affairs and his efficient service as a member of the legislature of his state, as well as for his record in the War between the States, in which he served as surgeon in the Twentieth South Carolina volunteers from 1862 to 1865, and as senior surgeon of Kennedy's brigade in 1865. To many who honored his firm gentleness and valued his Christian friendship he was "the beloved physician," and of him his son says: "Companionship with my father, from my earliest recollection, was the strongest influence in my life." The family is of English extraction; and George Salley was for years in public life as representative and senator in the state legislature. Dr. Alexander Salley married Julia Eliza Morrow, daughter of William and Caroline L. Stroman, of Orangeburg county; and to her her son feels that he owes much of intellectual stimulus and of spiritual influence.

A healthy and happy boy, fond of outdoor sports and country life, and rejoicing in close friendship with his father, he had the ordinary educational opportunities of the schools near him; and from the Poplar Springs academy he made his way, in 1870, to the University of Maryland, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1872. Later he took an advanced course of professional study with clinics at the hospital of Maryland university, 1877-78.

Beginning the practice of his profession at Orangeburg in 1872, he found himself among many friends of his father, and he rapidly and steadily made friends of his own by his quiet and assiduous attention to his professional duties and studies. His own preference had led him to the practice of medicine, and he followed it *con amore*. He has been for thirty-four years a member of the State Medical society. He served as surgeon, with the rank of captain, in the state militia, from 1893 to 1903,

and since 1903 he has been surgeon-major of the Second regiment South Carolina state troops.

On September 7, 1885, he married M. Adele Buchanan, daughter of John M. and Eugenia (Felder) Buchanan, of Winnsboro. They have had six children, of whom five are now (1908) living.

While ministering to the health of others, Doctor Salley has kept his own health good by indulging a reasonable fondness for hunting, fishing, and horseback riding. He is a Democrat in his political convictions and his party relations.

To the young men of South Carolina he offers this brief piece of advice: "Have a college education first; when fitted for work, seek a good location. Be honest with all men, and be true and respectful with women."

COTESWORTH PINCKNEY SANDERS

SANDERS, COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, lawyer, was born November 25, 1846, on a plantation in Colleton county, South Carolina. His father, Burrell Sanders, planter and member of the state legislature, was noted for firmness, thoroughness, and energy,—traits also marked in the son. His mother, Ann Jackson (Ferrebee) Sanders, a woman of education and refinement, left an indelible impression for good upon his character. His ancestry is Scotch-Irish. The founder of the American family came from the north of Ireland to Virginia, and his descendants moved to South Carolina early in the last century.

He spent his early youth on his father's plantation and in the village of Walterboro, South Carolina. He was strong, healthy, fond of outdoor sports and of reading historical novels. Visiting the court-house in Walterboro and listening to the trials of cases, while in his early 'teens, decided him to become a lawyer. He attended the common schools of the county for some years, but the War between the States interfered with his preparatory education when it was most needed and would have been most appreciated. He served during the greater part of the last year of the war as a private in the South Carolina battalion of state cadets. He attended the South Carolina university the first session after the war. He was then compelled by lack of funds to drop out and go to work, but he never for a moment thought of abandoning his intention to become a lawyer, and for some years he gave most of his spare time to reading law.

In 1887 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Gaffney city, South Carolina. Four years later he moved to Spartanburg, where he had a wider field, made a specialty of corporation law, and built up a large and profitable practice. He is assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway company; attorney for the Spartan mills, the Spartanburg railway, the Gas and Electric company; the Travelers Insurance company, of Hartford, Connecticut; the Fidelity and Casualty company, of New York, and the Employers Indemnity company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He has also been given political honors by his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the Spartanburg board of aldermen two terms, 1889-1893, and of the South Carolina house of representatives, 1899-1902, and again, 1905-1906.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in politics is and has always been a Democrat. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing, but he can seldom find time to indulge in either.

On December 8, 1869, he married Clare Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of James H. and Attimire Wilson, of Spartanburg. Ten children have been born to them, nine of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

GEORGE HERBERT SASS

SASS, GEORGE HERBERT, LL. D., lawyer, poet, and editor, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 24, 1845. From good old Anglo-German stock he got the practical qualities which made him a successful lawyer, and the dreamy mysticism and gifts of imagination which made him a poet.

His father was Jacob Keith Sass, for many years president of the Bank of Charleston, widely known and honored for his integrity and unselfishness. He represented Charleston in the state legislature. His wife was Octavia (Murden) Sass.

From boyhood George Herbert Sass was fond of good literature. His preparatory education was obtained at a private school in Charleston. From the College of Charleston he was graduated B. A. in 1867. In 1902 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

When very young he determined to become a lawyer, and after leaving college he began the study of law in the office of Charles Richardson Miles, of the Charleston bar; in 1869 he began the practice of law. Socially prominent and popular, he soon built up a good practice. His strong literary tastes led him to connect himself with the staff of the Charleston "News and Courier" as literary editor, and the work he did in that position gave him high standing as a critic and a writer. In 1904 he published "The Heart's Quest: A Book of Verses," which was well received both by the critics and by the public.

He was a member of the board of trustees of the College of Charleston. He was a vestryman of Saint Michael's Protestant Episcopal church. He was also a member of the Ancient artillery, of Saint George's society, of the German Friendly society, and of the Commercial club. Since 1883 he had been master for Charleston county. He was always a Democrat, but seldom took an active part in politics. His favorite recreation was a quiet game of whist with congenial companions.

He was married, December 20, 1883, to Anna E. Ravenel, daughter of Dr. St. Julien Ravenel and Harriott Horry Ravenel. They had two children, both of whom are living in 1908.

Doctor Sass died at his home in Charleston, February 10, 1908.

HENRY SCHACHTE

SCHACHTE, HENRY, broker, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 21st of December, 1850. His father's name was John Schachte; his mother's, Elizabeth M. Schachte. His father's business was that of a retail merchant, and he was from 1840 to 1842 captain of the German Fusilier company, an old and honorable militia organization in the city of Charleston.

Mr. Schachte's parents came to America from Germany early in the year 1800. His early life was passed in Charleston, where he was educated at the Bennett public school, the Charleston high school, and the College of Charleston. Later he entered Saint John's university, Fordham, New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1871.

On September 18, 1879, he married Caroline M. Bollmann. They have had six sons, five of whom are now (1908) living.

Mr. Schachte began his business career with John F. O'Neill, who was a merchant on East Bay in the city of Charleston. Afterwards he occupied a position in the Peoples National bank, and finally went into business for himself as a broker in 1881, in which business he has attained marked success. He not only ranks among the leading brokers in Charleston, but, as has been the case in all his business career, he takes a prominent part in all matters relating to the welfare and material progress of his native city.

Mr. Schachte for thirty-five years was engaged continuously in the military service of his state. During the troublous times of 1876 he performed effective service in the German Fusileers, one of the oldest military organizations in the United States, which was converted during that period into a so-called "Rifle Club." As private, sergeant, lieutenant and captain of this ancient command he served in turn until the reorganization of the militia of the state under the Dick law, when he was elected colonel of the Third regiment of infantry. It was only recently that because of his pressing business engagements he retired from the service, much to the regret of all who are interested in the preservation of a well-organized militia. Upon the occasion of

his retirement a very handsome testimonial was presented to him by the officers of his old regiment at a complimentary dinner given in his honor. The same devotion to the best interests of the community that characterized his service in the military establishment has distinguished him in all his efforts for the upbuilding of his city and state.

His address is Number 38 Broad street, Charleston, South Carolina.

MELANCHTHON G. G. SCHERER

SCHERER, REV. MELANCHTHON G. G., Doctor of Divinity, pastor of various churches in Virginia and in North and South Carolina, president of North Carolina college 1896 to 1899, professor of theology in the seminary of the United synod at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, from 1901 to 1905, and since 1906 president of the South Carolina synod, was born in Catawba county, North Carolina, on March 16, 1861. He is the son of the Rev. Simeon Scherer, who was long a prominent member of the North Carolina synod, and a grandson of the Rev. Jacob Scherer, whose ministerial labors form an interesting chapter in the history of the synods of North Carolina and Southwestern Virginia. His father married Sarah A. J. Roseman, and to his mother Doctor Scherer feels himself indebted for a most marked influence for good. His father's family trace their descent from Jacob Daniel Scherer and his wife (Hannah Sophia Dick), who came from the Palatinate about 1751, settling in North Carolina. From this family have come within the last century some thirteen or fourteen ministers of the Lutheran church; and the aggregate of the years of service in the ministry of these members of the Scherer family would be more than one hundred and fifty years. Doctor Scherer has three brothers who are now in the Lutheran ministry.

In his boyhood, which was passed for the most part in the country, he had excellent health. He was "never allowed to be idle"; but when he was not in school, except at the hours which were his for sports and recreation, he was "regularly employed in some form of useful labor." After attending the country and village schools which were within reach in his boyhood, he entered Roanoke college at Salem, Virginia, in 1878. He was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881; and he received the highest honor of the class for scholarship. He at once began the study of theology at the seminary of the General synod of the South, which was then located at Salem, Virginia, where he continued his theological studies throughout the years 1881 and 1882, although he did not complete a course of study at the seminary. Asked to name the

books which he has found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life, Doctor Scherer says, "The Bible has been my chief study, and has done more for me than all other books. Historical and ethical studies have also engaged much of my time."

He began his work as a preacher of the Gospel in 1882 in Shenandoah county, Virginia, and in 1883 he was ordained a minister of the Lutheran church. He filled various pastorates in Virginia, and was settled at Concord, North Carolina, and at Newberry, South Carolina.

From 1896 to 1899 Doctor Scherer was president of North Carolina college at Mount Pleasant, North Carolina. He administered the affairs of this institution in the most satisfactory manner until July, 1899, when he accepted the unanimous call to become pastor of the Church of the Redeemer at Newberry, South Carolina. He was elected, two years later, to the professorship of theology in the seminary of the United synod of the South at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. The duties of this professorship Doctor Scherer discharged from 1901 to 1905. In that year he accepted the call of the Saint Andrew's Lutheran church at Charleston, South Carolina. In November, 1906, he became president of the South Carolina synod.

He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Roanoke college in 1886; and in 1903 the same institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has served for three terms as secretary of the United synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the South.

On October 20, 1886, he married Alice M. Ehrman. Of their three children, but one is living in 1908.

His address in Charleston, South Carolina.

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ALEXANDER CASNER SHAFFER

SHAFFER, ALEXANDER CASNER, of Walterboro, South Carolina, merchant, president of cotton mills, bank director, long-time clerk of the court of Colleton county, and treasurer of the county, was born in Stillwater, Sussex county, New Jersey, June 2, 1838. His father, Peter Bernhardt Shaffer, was a planter and merchant, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a major of New Jersey troops in the War of 1812,—a leading man in his community. His mother, Mrs. Rebecca Hendrie Shaffer, influenced strongly for good the life of her son. His father's family in America trace their descent from Alexander C. Shaffer's great-grandfather, Caspar Shaffer, who came from Germany in 1723 and settled in Sussex county, New Jersey, upon lands granted him by the London Land company. He was a member of the royal assembly of New Jersey and as such voted for the expulsion of the royal governor.

Born and passing his early years in the village of Stillwater, he was an active, healthy boy, fond of all out-of-door sports, yet a reader, especially of history and biographies. The village schools and the Newton Collegiate institute gave him such educational facilities as he enjoyed. At the outbreak of the War between the States, in 1861, he entered the army. He served throughout the war in the Harris Light cavalry, the Second New York cavalry, having enlisted as private and being mustered out as captain. His acquaintance with the South in these campaigns led to his settlement later in South Carolina. To his army life he owes, as do many others, a broadened outlook upon life. Indeed, he says that he owes his education chiefly to contact with men in active life.

After the war he was appointed by the war department to adjust the labor conditions in Colleton county, South Carolina, and in this service he spent two years. From 1868 to 1874 he was clerk of the court of Colleton county.

Determining to settle in South Carolina, since 1875 he has been a merchant in Walterboro. In 1895 he became president of the Colleton Cotton mills, and held that office for several years. He is a director in the Farmers and Merchants bank, of Walter-

boro, and a director in the Walterboro Cotton Oil mills. He was county treasurer of Colleton county from 1874 to 1878. He has been actively concerned in the business life and the civic affairs of Walterboro for the last thirty years, and in those of Colleton county ever since the war—for over forty years.

Mr. Shaffer is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In national affairs he is a Republican; in his own state politics a Democrat. He attends the Presbyterian church.

In early manhood he was something of a devotee of baseball as a recreation, and he organized the first baseball club in Charleston, South Carolina.

He married Miss Amelia J. Terry in July, 1875. They have had one son, E. T. H. Shaffer, who is now (1908) living.

Mr. Shaffer, in his identification with the interests of the people of South Carolina, and especially with the interests of Walterboro, which he has done so much to develop, is a fair type of the American from the North who identifies himself heartily and sympathetically with the life of his fellow-citizens of a Southern state and becomes "one of them" in the best sense of the words.

His address is Walterboro, Colleton county, South Carolina.

ROBERT WALLACE SHAND

SHAND, ROBERT WALLACE, lawyer, soldier, and author, was born February 27, 1840, in Columbia, Richland county, South Carolina. His father, Reverend Peter Johnson Shand, clergyman, was an upright, conscientious man, ever faithful to duty. His mother, Mrs. Mary (Wright) Shand, was a woman of refinement and culture, a beneficent influence on his character and life. His blood is Scotch-English, and his maternal ancestors were distinguished men in colonial history, —one landgrave, Daniel Axtell, 1681; five colonial governors, Joseph Blake (1694), Sir Nathaniel Johnson (1702-1709), Robert Johnson and Thomas Broughton, all of South Carolina, and Sir James Wright, last royal governor of Georgia; Ralph Izard, member of the British house of commons (1725), and Robert Wright, chief justice. The Shand family, in America, was founded by Robert Shand, from Bauff, Scotland, who settled in South Carolina in the last decade of the eighteenth century.

Robert Shand was reared in Columbia, was rather delicate in health and physique, and, excepting his heritage of ambition, his tastes did not differ markedly from those of the average city boy of good family. His primary education was received at home, and his preparatory studies were pursued at the Columbia Male academy, whence he went to South Carolina college, where he was graduated A. B., December 5, 1859. Having a decided taste for the law, he began his professional studies under General Maxey Gregg, and he was admitted to the bar early in 1861. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served most creditably from April, 1861, to February, 1863, as private and non-commissioned officer in Company C, Second South Carolina volunteers, and from February, 1863, as lieutenant on bureau duty until the collapse of the Confederacy.

In January, 1866, he began the practice of law in Columbia, removing in August of the same year to Union, where he remained until 1883, when he returned to Columbia.

In 1878 he was elected to the state legislature from Union county, but he resigned in September, 1879, upon receiving the appointment of state reporter. He was official reporter of the

decisions of the supreme court of South Carolina from 1879 to 1895. He is the author of "Shand's Manual," a standard work, published 1882. He was president of the State Bar association in 1905.

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he is a Democrat; but he did not vote for Bryan.

On April 15, 1863, he married Miss Louisa Coffin Edwards, daughter of Doctor Philip Gadsden Edwards and Anna M. (Coffin) Edwards, of Charleston. Of their nine children, six are (1908) living.

His address is 1026 Sumter street, Columbia, South Carolina.

ORLANDO SHEPPARD

SHEPPARD, ORLANDO, lawyer, of Edgefield, county attorney, in the War between the States a member of the Battalion of Cadets of "the Citadel," trustee of the Connie Maxwell orphanage, and member of the board of visitors of the South Carolina Military academy, was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, December 6, 1844.

His father, James Sheppard, was a planter, prudent, economical, energetic, a member of the general assembly of South Carolina. His mother, Sarah Louisa Sheppard, was a strong formative influence in shaping his intellectual and spiritual life. He was a frail boy whose health demanded care. He was fond of reading rather than of athletic sports. Until he was seven years old he lived in the country on a farm; from seven until sixteen he lived in the village of Edgefield. Through his boyhood he was accustomed to the care of garden, lot, and barn, having daily duties, light but regular. In his fifteenth year he took a plough as a regular hand on the farm. He attended for some six years the Male academy of Edgefield. In 1861 he entered the South Carolina Military academy. He remained with the cadets throughout the war, sharing in all the military service in which they were engaged. He was graduated from "the Citadel" in the class of 1865; but no degrees were conferred that year, although since 1876 diplomas have been sent to members of that class by act of the general assembly.

After the war, although Mr. Sheppard had resolved, when but fourteen, that he would become a lawyer, the care of younger brothers devolved upon him as the older son; and to enable his brothers to secure an education he deferred for ten years the study of his chosen profession. On January 1, 1866, he took charge of the plantation which came to him on the division of his father's estate; and for nine years he devoted himself to the management of this property. When his younger brothers had completed courses of study he felt free to return to the study of the law.

On January 1, 1875, in the law office of his brother, J. C. Sheppard, at Edgefield, he began the systematic study of his chosen profession; and in November of the same year he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has practiced law at

Edgefield with his brother, under the firm name of Sheppard Brothers. During all these years he has given his attention to the interests of his clients. He has held no public offices except those of notary public, referee in bankruptcy, and county attorney.

The general assembly some five years since elected him a member of the board of visitors of the South Carolina Military academy, and at the last session of the assembly he was reëlected without opposition for the term of six years. For six years he has been one of the trustees of the Connie Maxwell orphanage. He is a Democrat, and has always acted with that party. He was a member of the first "Taxpayers' convention," and he was also one of those who took part in the "Straight-Out Democratic convention" of August, 1876.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and for nine years he has been moderator of the Edgefield Baptist association.

To the life and teachings of his early home he ascribes the foremost place in enumerating the influences which have shaped his life. "Love of home, order and system, have been the controlling principle of my life," he writes. And in suggesting "helps toward success" for young people, he writes: "On all accounts I have advocated the strengthening and building up of home influence, systematic methods in work, and habits of saving." He adds: "I am very much alarmed at some of the tendencies now prevailing in South Carolina. In the first place, I am very apprehensive of the results which will flow from the weakening of the home influence,—of family ties, in our state. I am also very much alarmed at what I regard to be a fundamental error in the present policy of our state, in monopolizing the immoral traffic in whiskey. It is a monstrous doctrine to my mind for a sovereign state to dignify the sale of whiskey by making it a *quasi* governmental function; and I am bound to believe that we are sowing to the wind, and in due time we, or our successors, will reap the whirlwind."

Mr. Sheppard is a Mason and has been for two years grand master of the Masons for South Carolina. He is also a Knight of Honor.

On December 22, 1870, he was married to Ella S. Griffin, daughter of Colonel B. F. Griffin, of Newberry. Of their seven children, four are now (1908) living.

His address is Edgefield, South Carolina.

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BASIL MANLY SHUMAN

SHUMAN, BASIL MANLY, was born March 20, 1855, in Hampton, South Carolina. He is the son of William Henry Shuman and Morella Elizabeth Grimes Shuman. His father was a Baptist minister and ordinary of Beaufort district, South Carolina. He was cheerful and charitable in disposition.

The earliest known ancestor of the family in America was Martin Shuman, who came from Germany about the year 1750 and settled in the lower part of South Carolina, in Beaufort district, near what was afterwards known as Robertville. Martin Shuman was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as was Jonas Johnston, the maternal ancestor of Basil Shuman's father. Both were ardent patriots in the Continental army.

In youth Basil Shuman was of rather delicate health. He was very fond of reading and study. His early life was passed in the country. From his eleventh to his nineteenth year he labored regularly on a farm, going to school occasionally during the fall months. This labor gave him the power of constant effort and application, and the life taught him sobriety and self-control.

His mother was strong intellectually, morally and spiritually, and she exercised a marked influence over her son. Among the various forces which affected his development, the strongest was that of school. His last teacher, Reverend John T. Morrison, of Lawtonville, South Carolina, impressed himself profoundly upon the mind and heart of the young lad. Basil Shuman was not, however, dependent wholly upon teachers; he learned to study alone, and his private studies ranked second in importance to his studies at school. Contact with men was, for him, the influence third in importance, while home stood fourth.

Basil Shuman found no royal road to knowledge. To obtain the last two years of his schooling he had first to earn the money. He early read Macaulay's "Essays" and "History of England," and Tennyson's "Poems," and aside from his professional course of study these books exerted upon him a greater influence than any others.

In his nineteenth year he entered the Lawtonville academy and took very much the course taught in ordinary colleges, except Greek and higher geometry. He completed this course when he was about twenty-three years old. He had early felt a drawing toward the law, and professional friends, including Col. L. W. Youmans, of Fairfax, strongly advised him to prepare himself for this profession. He accordingly studied in a lawyer's office, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1883. In 1884 he settled in Greenville, South Carolina, where he has ever since successfully practiced his profession.

Mr. Shuman served as a member of the South Carolina house of representatives for four years, to which body he was elected in the fall of 1892. He is a member and president of the literary and scientific club of thirty-nine of Greenville, South Carolina. He is a lifelong Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church, of which he is a member. His recreation he finds in riding out afternoons in his buggy, and reading light literature, history and novels in the evening.

Speaking of failures, he says: "I feel that I have done the best I could under the circumstances. If I have made any mistake it has been in expressing my opinions too emphatically when there was no especial reason why I should speak, and in my not being quite gracious enough towards those whom I did not regard as my friends. This is due to the fact that I have always felt deeply."

To young Americans he advises, first, thorough preparation for the work of life; second, industry and earnestness in the pursuit of the same, accompanied by high standards of honor and strict integrity; third, consideration for the feelings of others, and the exercise of true politeness toward all.

On April 30, 1890, Mr. Shuman married Henrietta H. Tindal, daughter of Henry F. and Martha M. Tindal, of Clarendon county, South Carolina.

His address is Greenville, South Carolina.

OSCAR BROWNLEE SIMMONS

SIMMONS, OSCAR BROWNLEE, merchant and banker, of Laurens, South Carolina, was born May 4, 1856, on a farm in the country where he still resides. His father, James A. Simmons, was a farmer who served during the War between the States as a lieutenant in the South Carolina reserves. To his mother, Mrs. Mazy (Medlock) Simmons, he feels himself indebted for much of the best influence his life has known. His father's family were of Scotch descent, his great-grandfather, John Simmons, having come from Scotland and settled in Virginia about 1760.

Born on a farm, and knowing a healthy boyhood, he was early accustomed to all kinds of farm work, and "as soon as he was large enough," he says, he "became a full-fledged farmer." In the winter when there was no out-of-door farm work, he says, "I had to spin twelve cuts of thread daily, which, being a boy, I did not like to do. This was just after the war, when our mother wove cloth for our clothing, and the daughters of the family, save one, were too small to spin."

He attended "such common schools as we had just after the war," and for several years worked on his father's farm. But following his own preference and that determination to make money in fair trade which he consciously formed in early boyhood, and about which he used to joke with his father, repeatedly affirming "I expect to be a rich man," in 1879 he entered a store for the sale of general merchandise, at Hodges, Abbeville county. Here he was a clerk until 1883, when he bought a half interest in the business of his employer, Mr. M. A. Cason. Having carefully saved his earnings and profits, in 1884, when the opportunity offered, he was able to buy the entire business; and with his brother, C. P. Simmons, he formed a partnership which continued until 1895.

In November, 1895, he was elected vice-president of the Bank of Laurens, at its organization; and in 1896 he was elected president, a position which he still holds.

He is connected with the Methodist church, and acts as steward of the church in Laurens, as well as chairman of the

board of trustees of the church property. He has served for seven years as a trustee of the graded schools of his town; and the term for which he was recently elected calls for four years more of continuous service. For six years he has served as president of the Perpetual Building and Loan association, of Laurens. He is also a director of the Telephone company, and of the Crescent Manufacturing company, of Laurens.

He is a Mason. In politics he is a Democrat.

On February 28, 1884, he married Maggie J. Clardy, daughter of James Clardy, of Laurens county, South Carolina. They have had seven children, of whom six are now (1907) living.

RICHARD WRIGHT SIMPSON

SIMPSON, RICHARD WRIGHT, was born at Pendleton, Anderson county, South Carolina, September 11, 1840. His father was Richard Franklin Simpson, and his mother, M. Margaret Taliaferro Simpson. His father was a lawyer, later a planter, and a man of means. He served in the state senate, the United States congress, and the South Carolina secession convention. In the Florida war he was a major. He was characterized by all that goes to make up a Christian gentleman. The ancestors include the Taliaferros from Rome, the Carters from England, the Chews and Beverlies from the same country, and the Simpsons from the north of Ireland. The Simpson family settled in Laurens county, South Carolina; the others settled in Maryland and Virginia in the period between 1600 and 1640.

The subject of this sketch enjoyed an ideal boyhood. He was well and strong, the son of indulgent parents, and lived a free country life. He enjoyed hunting and fishing and liked to work with tools. At home he read the Bible, Shakespeare, and Scott's novels. He attended Pendleton academy and was graduated from Wofford college in 1861. In 1874 he was granted the degree of Master of Arts by the same institution.

He served as a private in the Confederate army in Company A, Third regiment South Carolina volunteers, and in Adams' battalion of cavalry from April, 1861, to 1863, when, on account of disease contracted in the service, he was detailed for special duty until the close of the war.

His active life-work began with the close of the war, which cost him his all, and threw him, for the first time, upon his own resources. He first farmed in Anderson county. Later he practiced law at Anderson courthouse. He has been local attorney for the Blue Ridge railroad and the Southern railroad, serving the first for twenty-eight years and the latter for fifteen years. He has been attorney for the Bank of Pendleton. He was also attorney for Mr. Clemson, wrote his will, and successfully defended it through the supreme court of the United States; he was also executor for Mr. Clemson and made possible the estab-

lishment of Clemson college. Mr. Simpson was a member of the state legislature 1874-1881, and was president of the board of trustees of Clemson college from its foundation, in 1890, until 1907, when he resigned on account of failing health. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means of the South Carolina house of representatives in 1876-1877, which aided in the settlement of the public debt of the state. He was active in the work of freeing the state from negro rule, having originated the Red Shirt uniform three days before the Hampton campaign meeting in 1876, and taking an active part in the campaign.

Mr. Simpson is a Mason, having taken all the degrees in the York Rite and thirty degrees in the Scottish Rite. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

During a dangerous illness following the war Mr. Simpson entered into a solemn contract with his Creator that, if his life were spared, thereafter he would spend the remainder of it in an endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the needy and unfortunate. This event he regards as the most important in his life. The obligation thus entered into he has ever since sacredly observed in his voting and in every act of his public and private life.

On February 10, 1863, Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Maria Louise Garlington. Ten children were born of this marriage, nine of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Pendleton, Anderson county, South Carolina.

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WILLIAM ASA SIMPSON

SIMPSON, WILLIAM ASA, banker, merchant and farmer, residing at Williamston, Anderson county, South Carolina, was born in Anderson county, on the 4th of May, 1859. He is a representative of the constantly increasing class of citizens of South Carolina who, by careful attention to farming and to safe and healthful business as merchants, have helped on the growing prosperity of the South in its new era of manufactures and varied industries, while at the same time they have added to their own prosperity by business ability and public spirit, which have forwarded the interests of the whole community in which they dwell.

He is a son of James H. Simpson, a successful farmer who is remembered for his integrity, industry and kindliness. His mother was Mrs. Mary Jane (Acker) Simpson, daughter of John Acker, of Anderson county. The family belongs to that notably useful class of citizens of South Carolina who trace their descent from Scotch-Irish ancestry. The first of his direct ancestors to settle in America was John Simpson, who came from Ireland in 1786, and settled at Tumbling Shoals, Laurens county, South Carolina.

His early life was passed on his father's plantation in the country; and he learned to be familiar with all the varieties of farm work, while he was trained, as a part of his business education, to the daily performance of certain of those duties about the house and the farm which naturally fall to a farmer's son. His opportunities for attending school in his boyhood were limited to the common country schools within reach of his home; and after he came to an age to be helpful in the work of the farm he attended school for only a part of each year, taking an active share in getting in and harvesting the crops of the farm. But this farm work early gave him definite ideas, not only with reference to the needful work on a farm, but also with reference to the best methods of planning for the labor of others, and of managing labor.

In his early manhood he established himself as a farmer two miles from Piedmont, in Anderson county. His preference,

based upon observation and the knowledge of human nature which he had early acquired, led him to feel from the first a strong determination to make his way ultimately to the management of a banking business. To the business of farming he soon added a general merchandising business. As this business increased he interested himself also in banking. Since 1902 he has been president of the Bank of Piedmont, and since 1905 he has also been president of the Farmers bank, of Williamston.

Mr. Simpson has not only been interested in the management of his own business, and of the banking business, in which the general interests of the community as well as his own were involved, but he has also given time and attention to all that concerns the welfare of the county in which he resides.

By religious conviction he is identified with the Presbyterian church.

In his political faith he is a Democrat; and he has never swerved from the heartiest allegiance to the principles and nominees of that party.

Mr. Simpson is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is also a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the Order of Red Men.

The daily duties of his life have been such as to give to him a certain amount of exercise out of doors for many years; and he has not found it necessary to give any special attention to exercise for health or for recreation and diversion. He has been fortunate in finding in the daily duties of his home and of his business life, interests and recreation sufficient for him.

In 1883, on the 2d of January, Mr. Simpson married Miss Sara Long, daughter of Ezekiel Long, of Anderson county. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are living in 1907.

JAMES LOYAL SIMS

SIMS, JAMES LOYAL, printer and editor, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, was born in Charleston county on the 8th of August, 1850. His father, A. G. Sims, was a planter, whose family came from Virginia to South Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Gelzer.

The first ten years of his life were spent in the country upon a farm. Like multitudes of planters through the South, his family found themselves impoverished as the result of the War between the States, and the son was compelled early in life to work for his own support. After a few years of school in his early boyhood, he had to depend upon reading and private study for his education; and history, and especially biography, had for him a strong attraction while he was still a boy, and have been his favorite lines of reading throughout his later life. When about fourteen years old he obtained a position in the office of "The Charleston Courier," to learn the printer's trade. One inducement which led him to the choice of this line of life-work was the hope that printing and newspaper work would give to him many of the results of a liberal course of study, and would prove an education as well as a means of support. He has been constantly in newspaper work since he was fifteen, at first as a printer, then as an editor.

Since 1878, Mr. Sims has been editor and proprietor of the "Times and Democrat," at Orangeburg, Orangeburg county, South Carolina.

On the 11th of November, 1889, Mr. Sims married Miss Georgia Carolina Sheridan, daughter of Prof. Hugo G. Sheridan, of Orangeburg, South Carolina. They have had seven children, five of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Sims has never sought or accepted political office, except that he has for some years held and still holds the position of school trustee at Orangeburg.

He is a Mason and an officer of the Blue Lodge.

In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. By religious conviction he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Sims, in his youth and his later life, has derived much pleasure and profit from out-of-door exercise. His favorite amusements are hunting, fishing and baseball; and for indoors, billiards and chess.

To the young people of South Carolina he offers advice in these words: "Be truthful and honest, above all things; diligent in business; respectful to older people and to your superiors,—and success will come."

WILLIAM GEORGE SIRRINE

SIRRINE, WILLIAM GEORGE, of Greenville, Greenville county, South Carolina, lawyer, since 1903 city attorney of Greenville, captain of Company B, Second South Carolina volunteer infantry, serving ten months in the United States and Cuba in 1898, was born at Americus, in Sumter county, Georgia, on the 30th of December, 1870. His father was George William Sirrine, a manufacturer of carriages and wagons, president and organizer of the Greenville Hospital association and of the Neblett free library, and commander of a camp of Confederate veterans,—a man of sterling character, unflagging patience and perseverance and great amiability. His family are of French descent and settled in New York state before the Revolution, the grandfather of William G. Sirrine having married a lady who was descended from early pioneers in New England. George W. Sirrine married Miss Sarah E. Rylander, whose family were from Georgia, where they had settled in the time of Oglethorpe. Mr. Sirrine writes with pride: "My ancestors have been quiet, intelligent and industrious people; so far as known, the family record on both sides does not contain the name of a dissolute or a criminal person."

His early boyhood was passed in the little city of Greenville. He was especially interested as a boy in mechanical devices, and he found his greatest enjoyment in books, although he was fond of hunting and fishing. He was taught, while still a young boy, to "cut the wood, work in the garden, and be helpful in all ways to his mother about the home, as well as to work in the carriage factory conducted by his father." His taste for good literature was strong, even in boyhood; and he read many histories, the novels of Bulwer and of Scott, and "a little of everything within his reach, just to know what literature really is; but histories and biographies had the most important place in his reading." He was offered a thorough education by his parents; but, as he writes, "he would not study," and after two years at Furman university, and the University of South Carolina, he left the course in mechanical engineering without graduating, and began newspaper work. He had had two or three years' experience as

clerk in hardware stores before he went to college. The determination to write was strong within him, even in early boyhood.

Beginning newspaper work as a reporter on the "Greenville News," in February, 1889, he went in May of that year to Philadelphia and served as reporter for several newspapers in that city until January, 1890, when he took a position with the New York "Evening Post," acting as reporter for that newspaper until February, 1894. Meanwhile, besides various special articles carefully worked up, he had written several stories; but, being determined to study the law, he laid aside his ambition to make a place for himself as a writer of fiction.

He was admitted to the bar in South Carolina in May, 1895, and began the practice of his profession at Greenville in September. He organized Company B of the Second South Carolina infantry in June, 1898, and was elected captain of the company; and he served for ten months in the United States and Cuba. Returning to the practice of his profession in September, 1903, he was elected city attorney of Greenville, a position which he still holds in 1907.

On the 9th of July, 1902, he married Miss Nana Louise MacLeod, daughter of Captain Duncan MacLeod, of Inverness, Scotland. He was a retired army officer and had moved to Virginia and thence to Asheville, North Carolina.

Mr. Sirrine is a Mason and a member of the Elks, and has held office in each of these fraternities. He is also a member of the Sans Souci Country club, secretary of the Municipal league, and a member of the Greenville board of trade.

In politics he is allied with the Democratic party. By religious conviction he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He describes himself as "fond of nature, and especially of trees and mountain streams."

While Mr. Sirrine has not yet reached the age at which older men are expected to give wise advice to younger men, he modestly says to the boys and young people of South Carolina who are hoping to attain true success in life: "Never do anything, however trivial, without remembering that in a sense the world is watching you and will judge you by that act. This will result in the habit of honorable and just conduct; and the sum of your acts is your whole character. Character is everything, and you can't lose it."

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AUGUSTUS JOHN SITTON

SITTON, AUGUSTUS JOHN, of Autun, Anderson county, South Carolina, cotton manufacturer, wholesale manufacturer of carriages, and manager and afterward owner of the Pendleton Manufacturing company, was born at Pendleton, Anderson county, South Carolina, on the 16th of December, 1838. His father, John Bradley Sitton, was for more than thirty years postmaster of Pendleton, and was mayor of Pendleton, as well as the proprietor of a large carriage factory—an active and energetic man of business, whose ancestors had come from England to South Carolina.

Augustus J. Sitton, born in a village and passing his boyhood there, attended the schools which were within reach of his home; but from his early boyhood he was so steadily interested in the business of his father that duties at the carriage factory and at the postoffice were allowed to interfere with regularity of attendance at school. Yet he received a valuable part of his education from this early acquaintance with the forms of manual labor which are involved in the manufacturing of the wood work and the iron work of wagons, buggies and carriages; and he became familiar, too, with the materials and the methods used in finishing and painting carriages and wagons. The practical acquaintance with all the details of the business which he thus early acquired has been at the foundation of his success as the head of a large manufacturing establishment.

When the comparatively recent development of manufacturing in South Carolina received so remarkable a stimulus from the determination of the men of the Palmetto State to manufacture on their own soil the cotton goods for which they had long furnished the best of staples to the factories of the world, Mr. Sitton was one of the far-seeing men who early determined to engage in this line of manufacture. From 1876 to 1879 he was the manager of the Pendleton Manufacturing company's cotton mills at Autun, South Carolina, and he still retains his connection with that business.

Mr. Sitton saw something of military service in the War between the States, having acted as quartermaster sergeant for

four years in the Palmetto Sharpshooters. In the campaign for reform under Wade Hampton in 1876, Mr. Sitton claims to have been the originator of the red shirt uniform which was so famous in that campaign. After the election of Wade Hampton as governor, Mr. Sitton was appointed to a place on the governor's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and he served in that capacity for four years.

On the 6th of August, 1884, he married Miss Leela Eugenia Aull, daughter of John Aull, of Newberry, South Carolina. They have had three children, of whom two were living in 1907. Mr. Sitton has been for years an active Mason, and for eleven years in succession he was worshipful master of the Blue Lodge, and king and high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, of Pendleton.

In politics he is a Democrat, and he has at no time swerved from allegiance to the principles and the nominees of his party. By religious conviction and association he is affiliated with the Baptist church.

To the young men of South Carolina who hope to succeed in life, Mr. Sitton commends thorough knowledge of the business they undertake, from the bottom to the top, and the strictest integrity, with persevering industry.

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Earle Sloan

EARLE SLOAN

SLOAN, EARLE, son of Colonel J. B. E. Sloan and Mary Seaborn Sloan, was born October 18, 1858, at Cherry Hill plantation, near Old Pendleton, South Carolina. His father was a planter and cotton factor, and was colonel of the Fourth regiment, South Carolina volunteers, of the Confederate army. The more prominent of his ancestors in this country comprised the following: Among the three great-grandfathers, Samuel Earle, Esq., a member of the house of burgesses (1744), from Fairfax, Virginia, major of militia and high sheriff, who was the grandson of John Earle, Esq., of Westmoreland, who settled a large crown grant with thirty-two attendants in 1652. Of the two great-grandfathers, Colonel Samuel Taylor, who served with General Sumter. Among the great-grandfathers, Captain David Sloan (first of his family in America), and General J. Baylis Earle, soldiers of the Revolution; the latter was adjutant-general of South Carolina for sixteen years, and subsequently (1803) member of congress. The grandfathers were Benjamin F. Sloan, Esq., planter and founder of one of the earliest cotton mills established in the state, and George Seaborn, Esq., planter and editor.

Earle Sloan was in youth well and hardy, fond of hunting, fishing, boating, and reading, but was possessed of an ingrained aversion for school. His early life alternated between the plantation and Charleston. Such work as he performed in youth was rendered, not as a volunteer, but as a conscript in the ranks of the industrious. His mother exerted a decided influence on his life and character, and his father's influence, which controlled his early companionships and his advanced studies, was chiefly responsible for his subsequent success.

In acquiring an education he encountered no physical difficulties. His early reading was influenced by his interest in nature. He attended numerous "old field" schools, Professor A. Sachtleben's classic school, the Carolina Military institute, and the University of Virginia. In 1878 he entered the scientific schools of the latter institution, graduating in 1882. His undergraduate course was followed in the same institution by post-graduate work

in chemistry and geology, including field work; travel was then directed to regions of instructive geological and mining interests.

Mr. Sloan's studies, and his association in the laboratory and the geologic field with men of high attainments and great renown in their respective departments, developed in him a deep and abiding interest in chemistry and geology and led to his entrance upon the work of mining engineer, geologist and chemist in the mining states of the West, and in Alabama and other Southern states. He has been active and consulting engineer to numerous mining and chemical enterprises; assistant United States geologist; he is state geologist of South Carolina, having been appointed to the latter office May 1, 1901. Among the positions of honor to which he has been called is the first presidency of the South Carolina branch of the University of Virginia Alumni association. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and of various societies and clubs.

He has written: "A Preliminary Report on the Clays of South Carolina," "Marls and Other Coastal Plain Formations of South Carolina," "A Catalogue of the Mineral Localities of South Carolina," and "Artesian and Other Underground Waters of South Carolina." As assistant United States geologist he made the investigation of the Charleston earthquake of 1886, its causes and effects.

The principal public services he has rendered have, in his judgment, consisted in voting for the best men offering for public trust.

Mr. Sloan is regarded as of pronounced and independent convictions, is a trenchant writer, and has frequently boldly criticised public economic measures.

In politics Mr. Sloan believes the question of white supremacy to be paramount in importance, appreciation of all other political principles and issues being largely suspended by the exigencies of the absorbing question of race preservation. For exercise and rest he enjoys hunting, fishing, boating, and horseback riding.

He was married, October 11, 1894, to Alice Reeves Witte, the daughter of Charles O. Witte and Charlotte Sophia Reeves. Three children have been born to them, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is 64 South Battery, Charleston, South Carolina.

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Yours truly,

Chas. A. Smith

CHARLES AURELIUS SMITH

SMITH, CHARLES AURELIUS, president of the Citizens Bank of Timmonsville, of Timmonsville, Florence county, South Carolina, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, on January 22, 1861. His father, Joseph Smith, was a farmer whose ancestors were North Carolina people. Born on his father's farm, and passing all his early years in the country, he had excellent health in his boyhood and early manhood; and while a boy he became familiar with the work done on the farm and with the management of farm help. After attending the country schools near his home, in order to complete his preparation for college he was sent to the Reynoldson Male institute in Gates county, North Carolina. While attending this institution he definitely determined to secure for himself, no matter at what cost, the better preparation for life which he believed would be his if he received a college education.

Through family friends he was able to borrow the money to defray the expenses of his college course. Admitted to Wake Forest college, North Carolina, in 1879, he was graduated from that institution in 1882 with the degree of A. B. The determination to repay as promptly as possible the money which he had borrowed to enable him to secure a college education led him to begin work as a teacher at once after he was graduated from college, and he accepted a position at Timmonsville, South Carolina.

On January 3, 1884, he was married to Fanny L. Byrd. They have had nine children, of whom eight are living in 1908.

After a few years of teaching, Mr. Smith became actively connected with several of the important business enterprises in Timmonsville. The earnestness of his devotion to these enterprises, and the cordial recognition on the part of his fellow-citizens of his business enterprise and public spirit, are shown in the list of offices which he has occupied in the past, most of which he still fills. He is president of the Citizens Bank of Timmonsville; president of the Timmonsville Oil company; president of the Charles A. Smith company (general merchandise) of Timmonsville; president of the Smith-Williams company, of Lake

City, South Carolina; and he is also president of the Bank of Lynchburg, South Carolina, which was organized in November, 1907. In 1903 he was chosen mayor of Timmonsville, and he still discharges the duties of that office.

In his political affiliations he is actively identified with the Democratic party; and he has never departed from strict party allegiance.

By religious conviction he is a member of the Baptist church. In 1903 he was chosen president of the Baptist state convention, and he still occupies that position. In 1905 he was made a vice-president of the Southern Baptist convention; and since 1902 he has served as moderator of the Welsh Neck Baptist association.

It is a natural consequence of his proved executive ability, as well as of his own interest in all that concerns education and his own record as a successful teacher, that he should have been chosen trustee of several important institutions for the higher education. He is president of the board of trustees of Furman university; trustee of Greenville Female college, at Greenville, South Carolina, and a trustee of the Welsh Neck high school, at Hartsville, South Carolina.

While Mr. Smith understands the need of physical exercise for most boys and men, if they are to acquire and enjoy good health, and feels it to be the duty of every man to keep his body in condition to serve well his mind and will, he does not care to declare himself as particularly addicted to, or as favoring, any one particular form of exercise or amusement. And he feels that the estimate which he places upon the civic virtues of truthfulness, strict integrity, promptness in meeting obligations, and sympathetic helpfulness in the life of the community, he would have others infer from his own manner of attempting to meet and discharge the duties of the various offices he has filled and is now filling, rather than have others listen to anything which he might say, or read anything which he might write upon these subjects.

His business life at Timmonsville might, perhaps, be taken as a type of the quiet and faithful discharge of duty by a conscientious business man who wants to be helpful to his fellow-citizens, while he fills with faithfulness and energy the offices to which he has been called, and does the work with which he feels himself especially entrusted.

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JEPTHA PIERCE SMITH

SMITH, JEPTHA PIERCE, president and treasurer of the Liberty Cotton mills, was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, April 1, 1853. He is the son of James Monroe Smith and Hester Watkins Smith. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent and his maternal of Welsh. His father was a merchant and farmer, known as a man of strong mind and great energy.

Mr. Smith spent the early years of his life in the country, where, as a healthy and vigorous youth, he worked on his father's farm, performing all kinds of tasks incident to farm life. This work, however, was not permitted to interfere with his school training. After attending private schools he took a course of study at the Thalian academy, of which the Reverend John L. Kennedy was then the principal. During this formative period of his life the influence of his mother, on both his intellectual and moral life, was very strong.

In 1875 Mr. Smith began to earn his own livelihood as a farmer in Anderson county. Later he became principal of a school in the same county, a position which he held for five years. In 1890 he became secretary of the state agricultural department under the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural college. He retained this position until 1901. In 1900 the Liberty Cotton mills were incorporated with a capital of $175,000. Within a year their large two-story buildings were erected, and their ten thousand spindles set in motion by a powerful steam plant. In the organization of these mills Jeptha Pierce Smith was chosen president and treasurer. Under his careful management the mills have prospered, and their prosperity contributes largely to the material welfare of the town of Liberty.

In looking back over his past life, Mr. Smith declares: "Private study and contact with men in active life contributed largely to what success I have obtained." In politics he is a member of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1875 Mr. Smith was married to Cornelia Glenn. They have had five children, four of whom are now (1908) living,—two sons and two daughters.

His address is Liberty, Pickens county, South Carolina.

SAMUEL MACON SMITH

SMITH, REV. SAMUEL MACON, D. D., was born at Hampden-Sidney, Prince Edward county, Virginia, July 26, 1851. He is the son of Rev. Jacob Henry Smith, D. D., and Catherine Malvina (Miller) Smith. His father was for forty years one of the most popular and effective preachers in the state of North Carolina. His grandfather, Heinrich Schmidt, emigrated from Hanover, Germany, to Maryland, removing later to Augusta county, Virginia, where he became a successful planter. The ancestors of his mother came from England, and the Miller family has for generations been prominent in Middle and Southern Virginia. His maternal ancestors were also prominent. Among them was General Charles Scott of the Revolution, after whom Scottsville was named. The family was intermarried with the Custis and Washington families. Senator Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was of the same stock.

Samuel Macon Smith was taught by his father until he was fourteen years of age. He then attended for several years the Greensboro (North Carolina) high school, and the famous Bingham school. He took elective courses at the University of Virginia in Latin, Greek, German, mental and moral philosophy, and chemistry, becoming especially fond of Greek under that celebrated teacher of the classics, Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve.

He was ordained to the ministry by the Orange presbytery in October, 1876. He spent a year as evangelist in Chatham county, North Carolina, residing at Pittsboro. In the summer of 1877 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Washington, North Carolina, which he served until September, 1889. While in this charge he received calls to larger churches, but declined them, until a change of location was necessitated by the state of his wife's health. In 1889 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, of Columbia, South Carolina, to which church he still ministers.

He married Miss Ella Friend Daniel, of "Ingleside," Charlotte county, Virginia, daughter of John W. Daniel, a leading planter and a member of the distinguished family of that name.

In his early career Doctor Smith was a frequent contributor to the theological "Quarterlies," his articles being widely read and some of them reprinted in Europe. He was selected by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church to deliver the address on "The New Theology" in the great celebration on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Westminster Confession. He also delivered numerous commencement addresses and baccalaureate sermons in the states of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. He was selected to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the monument to the murdered Editor Gonzales in Columbia. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Davidson college in 1888.

Doctor Smith has several times declined a professorship in a theological seminary or a college.

The five sons of Doctor Jacob Henry Smith have all become eminent. The four brothers of the subject of this sketch are Doctor Henry Louis Smith, widely known as the president of Davidson college, North Carolina; Doctor Charles Alphonso Smith, professor of the English language in the North Carolina State university, and author of several widely used school-books in his department; Doctor Egbert Watson Smith, for many years past a minister of eminence in North Carolina, and at present pastor of the leading Presbyterian church in Louisville, Kentucky; and Reverend Hay Watson Smith, the youngest of the brothers, now pastor of the Congregational church at Port Chester, New York.

Doctor Samuel Macon Smith has had one son, Reed Smith, who follows the lines of his forebears, having received degrees with distinction from the following institutions of learning: Davidson college, the South Carolina college, and Harvard university; and he was elected in 1905 to the chair of English in the Alabama Presbyterian College for Men, a position which he still fills.

The address of Doctor Smith is Columbia, South Carolina.

WATTIE GAILLARD SMITH

SMITH, WATTIE GAILLARD, born May 19, 1861, at Williamston, Anderson county, South Carolina, and for the last fifteen years prominently connected with the leading business interests of Orangeburg, South Carolina, was one of the group of South Carolinians who early foresaw the great possibilities of manufacturing cotton where it was raised, and organized those factories which have given an impulse to Southern industrial and commercial life, and a new era of prosperity to South Carolina and the other cotton-raising states.

He is of Scotch descent. His grandfather came from Scotland and landed at Charleston. His father, Henry J. Smith, was born in Charleston, and practiced law at Williamston and at Greenville. He lost his life in the War between the States, in which he served as captain of the Gist Rifles. His wife was Miss Sallie E. Cobb, whose parents were descended from Irish settlers in Virginia and North Carolina.

Wattie G. Smith lost his father while he was still an infant. His earliest boyhood was passed upon a farm. In the crisis that confronted so many Southern women after the war, his widowed mother showed the courage which characterized Southern life in those trying years. She became a teacher. Her little son was taken to live with his father's brother, Dr. Whitefoord Smith, who cared for his schooling at the Marietta Street grammar school, Atlanta, and later sent him to Wofford college, Spartanburg.

After his college course he took a position in the office of the Clifton Manufacturing company, at Clifton, South Carolina. Here he continued to read and study all the books and periodicals he could secure which dealt with the manufacture of cotton, convinced as he was that prosperity for the people of his state lay not in merely raising but also and chiefly in manufacturing cotton. After twelve years spent at Clifton, Mr. Smith organized (in 1890) the Bamberg Cotton mills, becoming president and treasurer of that company. In 1900 he organized the Orangeburg Manufacturing company, of which he is still (1907) president and treasurer. He is a director of the Edisto Savings bank, of

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Orangeburg, and president of the Business Men's league and of the Business Men's club.

Mr. Smith has served as first lieutenant of the Morgan Rifles, Spartanburg, and as captain of the Edisto Rifles, of Orangeburg. On the staff of Governor Heyward he was commissary-general. He has always been fond of hunting as a recreation. He is a Mason and a Shriner, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the grand lodge. He is a past exalted ruler of the Elks, and has represented the local body at meetings in New York, Buffalo, and Denver.

He is a member of the Methodist church. By political conviction he is a Democrat, and he has always been identified with that party.

Mr. Smith married, in 1885, Miss Mary A. Begg, daughter of James and Mary A. Begg, of Spartanburg county. They had four children, all of whom survived their mother and are still (1908) living. He was married a second time, on October 19, 1898, to Miss Lucia C. Weathersbee, daughter of T. F. S. and Annie Weathersbee, of Barnwell, South Carolina.

His address is Orangeburg, Orangeburg county, South Carolina.

ELLISON ADGER SMYTH

SMYTH, ELLISON ADGER, son of Thomas Smyth, D. D., and Margaret Milligan (Adger) Smyth, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, October 26, 1847. Thomas Smyth was characterized by indomitable will and energy. He was the pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Charleston for over forty years, and author of over thirty books.

Mr. Smyth's earliest known ancestor was his great great-grandfather, William Ellison, who came to America from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1741. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Robert Ellison, was a major in the Continental army, and was later state senator, and one of the founders of Mount Zion society, established in aid of education in the state. James Adger, the grandfather of Ellison A. Smyth, was a merchant and banker of Charleston, South Carolina.

Young Smyth's early life was passed in Charleston. He studied in Professor Sachtleben's classical school in that city, and later became a cadet in South Carolina Military academy; he was also a cadet at the close of the War between the States.

Mr. Smyth's active life-work began with his entrance, in 1866, with J. E. Adger & Company, upon the hardware business in Charleston. Since 1882 he has been actively identified with the business interests of South Carolina. He was chosen president of the Pelzer Manufacturing company in 1882, president of the Chicora Savings bank in 1885, and president of the Moneywick Oil mill in 1890. In 1899 he was made president of the Belton mill, at Belton, South Carolina, and in 1904 president of the Ninety-Six Cotton mill, at Ninety-Six, South Carolina. He is president and treasurer of the Anderson Phosphate and Oil company, at Anderson, South Carolina. He is a director in some thirty-five or forty other corporations, including cotton mills, insurance companies, and banks. On its organization, in June, 1906, with one hundred members, he was elected president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina.

In 1896, Mr. Smyth was appointed by President McKinley to the United States Industrial commission, in which position he continued two years. He was also captain of the Washington

Artillery Rifle club, of Charleston, from 1875 to 1879; vice-president of the Carolina Rifle club, of Charleston, in 1870-1875, and captain of the Greenville guards from 1888-1892. During the year 1864-65, Mr. Smyth served in the Third regiment of the South Carolina state militia.

He is president of the Sans Souci Country club, of Greenville, South Carolina, and is a member of the Metropolitan club, of Washington, District of Columbia; the Maryland club, of Baltimore; the Manhattan club, of New York; the Columbia club, of Columbia, South Carolina; the Manufacturers club, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the Greenville club, of Greenville, South Carolina. He is a Democrat in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion.

On February 17, 1869, Mr. Smyth married Miss Julia Gambrill. They have had twelve children, five of whom are living in 1908.

His address is Greenville, South Carolina.

JAMES ADGER SMYTH

SMYTH, JAMES ADGER, merchant and ex-mayor, was born in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, on the 8th of June, 1838. His parents were Thomas Smyth and Margaret Milligan (Adger) Smyth. His father was a noted theologian and Presbyterian minister. For forty-two years he was the pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Charleston, South Carolina, his first and only pastoral charge. Among his marked characteristics were an indomitable will, persevering industry and indefatigable study. He was a preacher of remarkable eloquence and was the author of numerous theological works, some of which are now standard text-books in theological seminaries. Mr. Smyth's earliest known maternal ancestor in America was James Adger, who came from the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, to Charleston, some time before 1800. His father's family also came from Belfast and settled in New Jersey, Indiana and Tennessee. Among his distinguished ancestors were Major Robert Ellison, his grandmother's father, an officer in the Continental army who was imprisoned in the "old postoffice" building in Charleston by the British in the same cell with Colonel Isaac Hayne. His own grandfather, Mr. James Adger, was a lieutenant in the United States army in the War of 1812.

Mr. Smyth was never a robust child. His early life was passed almost entirely in the city of Charleston. He was always fond of gardening and had a taste for mechanics which showed itself in carpenter work, which he pursued with ardor, though never formally apprenticed. He spent his leisure hours in building pigeon houses and homes for his various pets. Mr. Smyth has always attributed to his mother a particularly strong influence upon the development of his character. His favorite reading, which was supervised by his father, lay in the direction of poetry and history, and especially in the reading of the Bible. His constitution being naturally delicate, he found it difficult to study with the regularity which he desired. He attended Dr. Miller's preparatory school in the city of Charleston. He then went to the high school, and afterwards to the famous school of Searle, Miles and Sachtleben, at which so many eminent Charlestonians received their early educational training. Subsequently he went to the College of Charleston, from which he was graduated with

first honor in March, 1858. Immediately after his graduation he began the active work of life as a clerk in the establishment of J. E. Adger & Company. His choice of an occupation was chiefly guided by the wishes of his family, but he has all along been proud to call himself "a Charleston merchant." For five years he was president of the cotton exchange, Charleston, South Carolina; he has been president of the Travelers' Protective association, and he is now president of the Charleston chamber of commerce. For fifteen years he was an alderman, and for eight years,—from 1895 to 1903,—he was mayor of Charleston. For eighteen years he was president of the corporation of the Second Presbyterian church, and he has been an elder of the same church since 1868. For three years he was grand master and for two years grand high priest of the Masons of South Carolina. When the War between the States broke out he volunteered in April, 1862, in Company A of the Twenty-fifth regiment of South Carolina infantry. In 1865 he was paroled in North Carolina. Before the war he had served in the city fire department. Mr. Smyth is a member of the Commercial club, the Country club, the St. George's society, the St. Andrew's society, the St. Cecilia society, and others. He has always been identified with the Democratic party and has never wavered in his allegiance thereto. His religious affiliation has always been with the Presbyterian denomination. His favorite form of exercise is mountain climbing, walking, yachting, hunting, and driving. He attributes his strong impulses to strive for such prizes of life as he has won to the influence of his mother and his wife. He has traveled considerably and feels that he has gained much thereby. Since December, 1903, he has spent about three years in Europe, and in the winter of 1906-1907 he passed two months in Egypt.

While mayor of Charleston he performed many useful public services. He was very largely instrumental in the establishment of the new naval station at Charleston, having worked for that end with the perseverance, tenacity and earnestness which have characterized his general course in life.

In March, 1860, Mr. Smyth married Annie R. Briggs, who died in 1901. They had six children, of whom five,—three sons and two daughters,—are now (1908) living. On November 17, 1903, he married Ella C. Campbell.

His address is Number 14 Legare street, Charleston, South Carolina.

AUGUSTINE THOMAS SMYTHE

SMYTHE, AUGUSTINE THOMAS, business man, and public man, was born at Charleston, in Charleston county, South Carolina, October 5, 1842. He is the son of Rev. Thomas Smythe, D. D., and Margaret Milligan Adger Smythe. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was distinguished in his profession and characterized by great will-power and capacity for work. He was also a gifted speaker and writer.

Mr. Smythe is of Irish descent. His father emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1830, and his maternal grandfather, James Adger, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1790.

In childhood the subject of this sketch had robust physical health, and from youth he enjoyed athletic exercises, including riding, boating and swimming. His early life was passed chiefly in Charleston, though much of his time he spent in the country in touch with nature. In helping his mother with her gardening he became, and has since continued, very fond of plants and their culture. Opportunity for travel, both in this country and abroad, afforded him the educational advantages of change of scene and varied association.

The boy was blessed with a good mother, to whose influence on his moral, intellectual and spiritual life he attributes much of his success. As a youth and young man he was a hard student. His taste for good literature was largely cultivated by his father, who required the son to read aloud to him from the standard poets, essayists and historians. This exercise, long continued, resulted in establishing in the boy an ardent lover for the English classics.

Young Smythe's academic education was received in Professor Sachtleben's private school, and in the South Carolina college, which he left in 1862 to enter the Confederate army. The studies thus interrupted were resumed in the office of Messrs. Simonton & Barker, attorneys at law, Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Smythe's active life-work began with his enlistment in the army, in which he served from 1862 to the close of the conflict. As a result of the war, he, like many others, lost his all. Hard

Augustine J. Smythe

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necessity, therefore, drove him to the struggle for bread; but this he regards as a blessing in disguise, for it called out his energies and prepared him for the larger work of life.

Major Smythe has practiced law; has been a director in and a solicitor for a large number of corporations of all kinds, notably the Coosaw Mining company, the Pelzer Manufacturing company and others; he also served as a state senator from Charleston county for the fourteen years beginning with 1880 and ending with 1894. He was a trustee of South Carolina college from 1890 to 1896, and of Clemson Agricultural college from 1900 to 1906. He has also served as president of the Hibernian society, commodore of the Carolina Yacht club, captain of the Washington artillery, and major of the First Battalion of artillery. Major Smythe is also a member of the order of Freemasons, of the Knights of Pythias, the St. Cecilia society, the Commercial club, the Charleston club, the Country club, the South Carolina society, the D. K. E. fraternity, and Camp Sumter United Confederate veterans. In addition, he has served as master, grand master, high priest, grand high priest, and eminent commander, in the Masonic fraternity; and as chancellor and first state grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; and in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. As a soldier he served from 1862 to the end of the war; he did duty on the ironclad "Palmetto State," in Charleston harbor, in Battery Wagner and Fort Sumter, and was in Logan's cavalry brigade in North Carolina at the end of the war.

In politics Major Smythe has always been a Democrat. In 1892, after long service in the senate of his state, he desired to retire to private life and attend to his personal affairs. A petition, however, signed by some four hundred citizens of Charleston, was sent him, urging him to continue in the public service. Upon the receipt and publication of this communication, he consented to re-accept the nomination, and was again reëlected, as he had been twice before, without opposition.

In religion Major Smythe is a Presbyterian. His favorite amusements are yachting, driving, and riding. Biographical sketches of his life have been published in a number of books of biography. He has always been a hard worker, and has never been willing to give up what he has undertaken. Of himself he

modestly says: "If I have had any success I ascribe it to the influence and teachings of my father and mother and of Professor Sachtleben."

Major Smythe was married, June 27, 1865, to Miss Louisa McCord. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is 31 Legare street, Charleston, South Carolina.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON STRAIT

STRAIT, THOMAS JEFFERSON, physician and philanthropist, was born in Chester district, South Carolina, December 25, 1846. His parents were Jacob Fox and Isabella (Wylie) Strait.

He lived with his parents on a farm until 1862, when, though he was only a boy, he entered the Confederate States army. He served in Company A, Sixth regiment of infantry, until November, 1863, when he was transferred to Company H, Twenty-fourth regiment, Gist's brigade, in which he served as sergeant until the close of the war. The hardships and privations of army life were endured patiently and manfully, and while suffering from them he laid deep and broad foundations of his character. At the close of the war he returned to his home. He was ambitious and energetic, and he resolved to obtain the best prizes of life which were within his reach. Realizing that "knowledge is power," and that power is essential to success, he resolved to spend what time he could in school. He commenced a course of study at Mayesville, South Carolina, which was completed at Cooper institute, Lauderdale county, Mississippi. He then returned to his home and divided his time between farm work and teaching. While deliberating on the choice of a profession he felt drawn toward that of medicine and he finally decided to become a physician. Before he left the farm he commenced reading medicine. Later he took a course in this science in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, from which institution he was graduated with distinction in 1885. He at once engaged in practice, and soon won a high standing in his profession. Not only was he a skillful practitioner, but he was also noted for his kindness in treating a large number of sick people who were too poor to pay for professional services.

On December 2, 1867, Doctor Strait was married to Miss Kate A. Lathrop, of Louisville, Kentucky, a lady of high literary and musical attainments. Having no children of their own, they have made their home a refuge for the homeless. Of their protégés, seventeen in number, several are now worthy farmers, physicians, lawyers, artists, and home-makers.

The ability and popularity of Doctor Strait led, in 1890, to his election to the state senate. In this body he served with such efficiency and fidelity that before his term expired he was nominated by the Democratic party to represent the fifth district in congress. This district embraced the five counties of Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York, and two townships each in Spartanburg and Union counties. He was elected to the fifty-third, and, by sucessive reëlections, was a member of the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses. He was an active worker and served on several important committees. Since his retirement from congress he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

The address of Doctor Strait is Lancaster, South Carolina.

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A. W. Summers.

ABRAM WEST SUMMERS

SUMMERS, ABRAM WEST, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, lawyer, in 1904-05 a presidential elector for South Carolina, was born near Branchville, Orangeburg county, on the 18th of April, 1862. His father, Jacob Washington Summers, was a physician and a farmer, and represented his county in the legislature. He is remembered as a fearless and unselfish man, devoted to his professional duty, and of fine public spirit. His mother was Mrs. Jemima E. (West) Summers, whose death occurred before her son was sixteen months old, leaving him early to the care of a stepmother, whose influence was strong for good on his intellectual and moral life. The family traces its descent from the brothers George, William and John Summers, of English descent, who in 1760 settled near Cattle Creek Camp Ground, in Orangeburg county, South Carolina. George Summers, the great-grandfather of Abram West Summers, enlisted with General Marion's men and was killed by the Tories near his residence in Orangeburg county.

His boyhood and early manhood were passed in the country. As a boy he was slight but strong; and while he was an eager reader of books, he was very fond of out-of-door sports. He made excellent progress in studies preparatory for college, and was fitted to enter college several years before his father thought it advisable to send him away from home. As a boy and a young man he engaged heartily and regularly in the work upon his father's farm, taking his place in the field with laboring men for five successive years, and in his boyhood doing his full share of the "chores" on the farm, milking cows, feeding stock, etc. Mr. Summers feels that his physical health, his business habits, and his character received great benefit from this early training to work with his hands.

After attending country schools near Branchville, he was for a while at the Sheridan school near Elloree, then for a time he was a student at Haigler's academy near Cameron, South Carolina. He was graduated from South Carolina college in June, 1884, with the degree of A. B., having attended Wofford college, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, from 1880 to 1882.

Entering the law office of Judge Izlar at Orangeburg, South Carolina, he at once began the study of law, and he was admitted to the bar in March, 1888. His choice of a profession was in part due to the wish of his parents, but chiefly to his own preference for that profession.

Asked what were the books which have shaped his career, and what was the source of his first strong impulse to strive for success in life, he says that preëminently the book of his life was the Bible. "From close study of the Bible I was taught to pursue ardently the best things." He accounts the influence of his early Christian home the strongest influence his life has known.

While at Wofford college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. He is a Knight of Pythias.

In the campaign of 1904 he was chosen one of the presidential electors for the state of South Carolina. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and has always acted with that party.

By religious conviction he early became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has been for years a steward of St. Paul's church of that denomination at Orangeburg, South Carolina, and he served for several years as superintendent of the Sunday school at Orange mills.

The key to true success in life, he suggests to the young people of his state, is found in "strict devotion to duty, viewing life from the standpoint of duty rather than from the point of ascertaining and enforcing one's rights."

On the 11th of February, 1892, he was married to Miss Carrie Erwin Moss, daughter of Captain William C. Moss, of Orangeburg, South Carolina. They have had five children, four of whom are living in 1907.

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P. J. Peterson

RICHARD JAMES TATUM

TATUM, RICHARD JAMES, of Tatum's Station, Marlboro county, South Carolina, merchant and farmer, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 4th of January, 1832.

His father, John Tatum, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and served in the Confederate army during the War between the States, although he was sixty-two years old when he enlisted. He had married Miss Sarah R. Bell. The earlier ancestors of Mr. Tatum's family came from Virginia to North Carolina, and were of English descent.

Passing his boyhood in the country and on a farm, he was allowed and encouraged to make himself familiar with all kinds of farm work. This developed in him early a sense of personal responsibility for the regular discharge of daily duties. And the early familiarity which he thus acquired with all forms of farm work has been of much advantage to him throughout his life. The character and teachings of his mother, who was devoutly religious, have been a strong influence for good in all his later years. Throughout his life he has sought to make and carry out his own plans in the light of principle. Reared in a neighborhood where the influence of the Friends was strong, and having many Quakers among his early companions and schoolmates, he has felt through his whole life the influence of the careful speech, quiet manners and regard for principle which characterize the best of the Friends.

But when the War between the States broke out the influence of the Friends was not so strong as to keep him out of the ranks of those who rallied for the defence of state rights, and he enlisted in the Eighth South Carolina regiment. He was at the first battle of Manassas. For some time later he served in the quartermaster's department.

After the war he devoted himself again to farming, and began to build up a mercantile business of his own. He has served as postmaster of his town for ten years. He was also intendant of his town for a term.

On the 18th of January, 1857, he married Miss Mary Adams Bethea, daughter of Jesse Bethea, of Marlboro county. They have had three children, two of whom are living in 1908.

By political convictions Mr. Tatum is a Democrat, and he has uniformly supported the principles and the nominees of that party.

By early training and by definite later choice he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and he has always been an earnest worker in the interest of that church in the community where he has lived.

To the young men of his state he commends the habit of thoughtful deliberation before acting, and great firmness and persistence when the right line of action has been marked out and entered upon. He also holds that no true-hearted American citizen should ever be under the influence of intoxicating drink, or should ever allow himself to lapse into the habit of profanity; and these two points he especially commends to the young men of his state.

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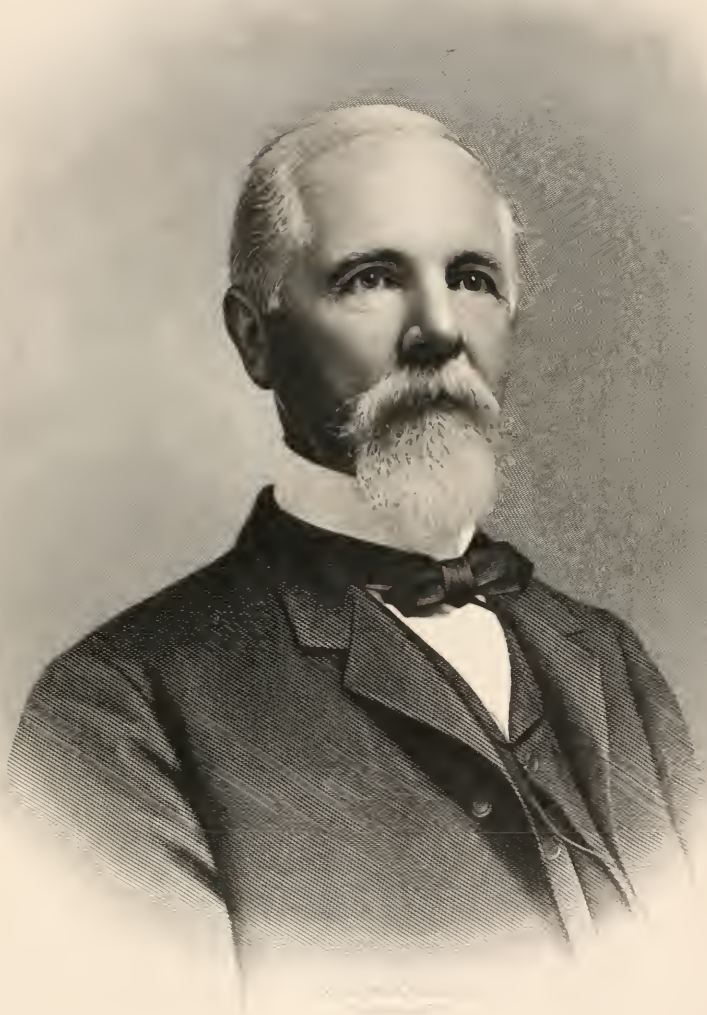

J. E. Sinclair

JAMES EZRA TINDAL

TINDAL, JAMES EZRA, soldier, legislator, and farmer, was born near the village of Summerton, in Clarendon county, South Carolina, February 1, 1839. His parents were Henry Fox and Margaret (Allen) Tindal. His father was a man of indomitable energy, a firm believer in religious liberty, and, like most of his ancestors, was a stanch member of the Baptist church. His mother died soon after his birth and left no other child. Some years later his father was married to Martha M., daughter of the Honorable L. F. Rhame. They had eight children. The earliest ancestor of the family in this country was the great-grandfather of James Ezra Tindal, who came from England and settled in North Carolina, and whose son, James Tindal, born in 1773, removed in early manhood to South Carolina, where he reared a large and influential family of sons and daughters. In due time the father of the subject of this sketch came into possession of the old homestead.

James Tindal attended the neighboring schools, and was prepared for college by Robert K. Rutledge. He made rapid progress with his studies, and when he was only fifteen years of age the school trustees authorized his employment as an assistant teacher. This awakened his ambition and led to the belief that he would find his life-work in teaching and the hope that he would eventually reach a professorship. He was graduated with honor from Furman university in the class of 1858, and went to the University of Bonn, in Germany, to prepare himself more fully for his chosen calling. Before he had completed his projected course of study the War between the States came on and he returned home to take part in the conflict.

His first army service was with the cavalry on the coast of South Carolina, but later he entered the artillery. When the Hampton legion was organized he joined Gardner's battery and went to Virginia. In 1862 this was united with other batteries which formed a battalion, under the command of Colonel John C. Haskell, and served in the Army of Northern Virginia until the surrender at Appomattox. During the war Mr. Tindal was promoted first sergeant. He received several slight wounds.

On returning home he found a "reign of terror" existing in all that region. The Federal troops engaged in Potter's raid had passed near and committed many depredations. He organized the boys and returned soldiers and restored and preserved order until the regular military authorities took charge. The schools were in a demoralized condition, and the profession of teaching promised little more than starvation. So Mr. Tindal gave up his plans, and in 1866 began to cultivate a tract of land which he had bought on credit. He was successful in farming, and followed that occupation until his death, with the result that he has a large landed estate. His success was due to the fact that he promptly discarded the methods of the old slavery days and adopted a new and improved system of cultivation. For five years he conducted elaborate experiments, and by applying the knowledge thus acquired he increased the production of his land to three times its former yield. His success in this direction led him to favor action by the state in the same line of experiment and in educating young men in the sciences most helpful to agriculture.

Mr. Tindal has long been connected with the church with which his ancestors worshipped. Since 1872 he has been superintendent of the Sunday school; in 1880 he was ordained deacon, and he has been and still is active in promoting the interests of the Baptist denomination and religious work in general, without regard to the denomination represented. He firmly believes that society and the state can be elevated only through the religious life of the people. He has also taken great interest in civil and industrial affairs and has thus endeavored to promote the welfare of the people at large.

At an early period he took advanced ground regarding the colored people of the South, and in his first public speech (1865), which he was not allowed to complete, he said: "We cannot suspend the negro between slavery and citizenship. We should set a qualification for suffrage and let him vote when he attains to it under our tutelage, or he will get manhood suffrage and ruin the state." He was a delegate to the taxpayers' convention, and 1873-75 was master of his local grange. He also served as lecturer of the state grange, an organization that brought about a union of sentiment and a revival of hope that made possible the campaign of 1876. In that campaign he served as a member

of the county executive committee. He was elected a member of the house of representatives in 1880, 1886, 1888, and secretary of state in 1890 and 1892. He served as a delegate to several state Democratic conventions, and to the national Democratic conventions of 1892 and 1904.

Probably the most important public service rendered by Mr. Tindal has been in behalf of popular education. His efforts in this direction were commenced immediately after the close of the war, and have been continued to the present time. He has advocated a cordial support of the school system; in 1881-82 he aided in restoring the Citadel and South Carolina college, and also made earnest efforts to secure the establishment by the state of a *bona fide* agricultural college on a farm. In 1886 he renewed his contention for an agricultural college, but seeing so little hope of success through legislative action, he joined heartily with Benjamin R. Tillman, now United States senator, in agitating the subject among the people. This movement resulted in a convention held to demand the establishment of such an institution. Mr. Tindal was elected president of the convention and was sent to Mississippi to examine the agricultural college in that state and report to a subsequent convention. When the college was established he was elected a trustee, and he still serves in that capacity.

In 1894 certain leaders of the Reform faction resolved to hold a meeting in advance of the general primary in order to deprive the opposition of a voice in choosing state officers. As the Reformers were in overwhelming majority, this would practically disfranchise their opponents. Feeling that this was a great injustice, and fearing danger to the peace and progress of the state if this course was continued, he became a candidate for governor before this primary, though without hope of being elected unless it should be abandoned. He pointed out the wrong, the inconsistency and the danger of "treating the opposition as aliens and enemies of the state." He was defeated, but the vote was so small that the Reform convention passed a resolution that such a primary should never be repeated.

Mr. Tindal was married first in 1861 to Mary, daughter of A. L. Anderson, of York county, and niece of Judge Pressly, of Charleston. She died two years later, leaving an infant son who survived only a few months. Mr. Tindal's second marriage was

on December 20, 1866, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of M. H. Conners, and granddaughter of Charles Conners, one of Marion's men and for years member of the general assembly as representative and senator from the Sumter district. Of their children, three sons and three daughters are now living.

Since the above sketch was written, Mr. Tindal died on May 25, 1906, at his home in Silver, South Carolina.

DAVID DUNCAN WALLACE

WALLACE, DAVID DUNCAN, Ph. D., teacher and author, was born May 23, 1874, in Columbia, Richland county, South Carolina. His father, William Henry Wallace, newspaper editor, is a man of integrity and independence, with a judicial trend of mind. His mother is Mrs. Alice Amanda (Lomax) Wallace. She devoted much of her time to the cultivation of his mind and character, and she has been the strongest influence in his young life. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland to the United States early in the last century. Some of his maternal ancestors settled in the Carolinas and Virginia much earlier; one of them, David Duncan, his great-grandfather, after whom he was named, was the first professor of classics in Wofford college, Spartanburg, South Carolina; and on the same side he is related to some distinguished Virginia families.

Reared in a small town, he was fond of swimming, hunting, reading, and mechanics—tastes which he has retained. He thinks that mechanical tasks performed as a boy, for diversion, had much educational value as cultivating unity in action of his mind and hands and as broadening his sympathies. He received much of his primary education at home; later he attended Newberry (South Carolina) Male academy. In 1891 he entered Wofford college, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1894, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1895. In 1894 he matriculated at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tennessee, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1899. He had three years earlier begun his work as a teacher at the Carlisle Fitting school, Bamberg, South Carolina, where he taught for two years.

In the fall of 1899 he was called to Wofford college as professor of history and economics. He has made for himself a reputation as one of the more progressive young educators of the state. He has frequently taught in the summer normal schools. Besides a number of magazine articles, he has written "A Constitutional History of South Carolina (1725-1775)," published in 1899 and well received; and "The Civil Government of South

Carolina and the United States," which has been adopted for use in the common schools by the state board of education.

He thinks the young should be "taught absolute opposition to all low politics," "supreme allegiance to the moral phase of everything," and "not to begin the work of life unprepared to do well some valuable service." He is a Democrat; but he declined to support Bryan, though he did not vote against him. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; of the Kappa Alpha (Southern) fraternity, and of the American Historical association. One of his favorite outdoor recreations is tramping in the mountains.

He has some decided opinions on the educational needs of his state. He says "better education for the common people should be brought about by elevating the standard of the teachers," and this "can only be done by separating politics and sectarianism from the common school system." He holds that a real agricultural education, covering a short time and dealing only with agricultural subjects, should be provided; that industries should be diversified, and white immigration encouraged; and that "the people should stop attributing all their troubles to the war," and should "look at present and future accomplishment as boldly as if there had been no war, or as if they had been the conquerors."

On June 10, 1900, he was married to Sophie Willis Adam, third daughter of Robert Marsden and Sophronia (Willis) Adam. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1908.

His address is Wofford college, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

RICHARD HARVIN WICHMAN

WICHMAN, RICHARD HARVIN, of Walterboro, South Carolina, banker and merchant, was born at Walterboro, February 27, 1861. His father, Albert Wichman, was a merchant of energy and business ability. To his mother, Margaret Amanda Wichman, he has always felt indebted for a strong and abiding influence upon his moral and spiritual life.

His grandfather, Jesse Bradford, came from Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1820, and settled in South Carolina. He traces his descent directly to the famous Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts colonial history.

After a healthy boyhood, passed in the village of Walterboro, he attended the Porter school and the high schools at Charleston and at Bellevue, Virginia. He entered Adger college, at Walhalla, South Carolina, but did not complete a course of study at that institution. His tastes and his own preference led him to begin the active work of self-supporting life as a clerk in his father's store. He says that his strongest impulse in life has been "the desire to live an upright life and to provide for the comfort of my family." The memory of a good Christian home, and the careful training given him in that home, he declares to have been the strongest influence in shaping his life.

By strict attention to business he came to be the managing partner in the firm of A. Wichman & Son, of which he is now sole owner. He is also president of the Farmers and Merchants bank.

On November 14, 1883, he was married to Sarah G. Solomons, daughter of Elliott G. and Elizabeth Solomons, of Hampton county. They have had ten children, of whom seven are living in 1907.

While Mr. Wichman has not been especially active in politics, he is identified with the Democratic party. His religious convictions have led to his membership in the Presbyterian church, and since 1895 he has been a deacon in the Bethel Presbyterian church, of Walterboro.

It is interesting to find in one of the solid business men, prominent in Walterboro, the grandson of a Massachusetts Bradford, and a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford, of the old Bay State colony. In the days which preceded the Revolution patriotic Americans saw eye to eye; and the leading men of Virginia and the Carolinas knew the closest and most amicable friendship for the leaders of the people who aspired to freedom and independence in New England. As men descended from Southern families are now taking leading places in New York and Boston, so the grandchildren of New Englanders are becoming thoroughly identified with the life and the growing prosperity of the Southern States. The twentieth century is opening as the eighteenth century closed, with warm aspirations for a national American life which shall know no South and no North.

ASBURY HILLIARD WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, ASBURY HILLIARD, M. D., financier, physician, druggist, and legislator, was born March 17, 1859, in Cottageville, Colleton county, South Carolina. His father, A. E. Williams, M. D., practicing physician and member of the Democratic state executive committee of South Carolina,—a man of kind and sympathetic disposition,—was markedly charitable, and, excepting barely enough to support his family, gave his entire earnings to the poor. His mother, Georgie C. (Sheridan) Williams, a woman of strong intellect and high character, was a powerful influence in his life, both intellectually and morally. On the paternal side his ancestry is English and Welsh. His maternal grandfather, Hugo Sheridan, M. D., came direct from Ireland to South Carolina, where he became widely known as a physician.

His early life was passed in the country near his birthplace. His physical condition has always been perfect, and from boyhood he had strong tastes for farming and for merchandising. He spent four years in doing the hardest kind of manual labor, such as ploughing, driving timber wagons, working in sawmills, and general farm work, and has never regretted that he had to do so, as it taught him to take a broad view of life and its duties. His primary education was obtained under difficulties that would have discouraged a boy of less pluck and determination. For four years he studied at night, after doing a long and hard day's work. He then entered the high school, Orangeburg, South Carolina, where he was prepared for college and where his ambition to succeed was spurred on by association. Neither heredity nor a strong personal preference influenced his choice of a profession. The persuasion of his father and brother led him, in 1880, to become a student at the Charleston (South Carolina) Medical college, where he was graduated M. D. in 1882.

On August 20, 1884, he began the practice of medicine in Lake City, South Carolina. At the same time he entered the drug business. In both of these lines he was successful. He became interested in banking, and became, in 1903, president of the Bank of Lake City, which he has made a prosperous institution.

He has been active in politics as an uncompromising Democrat. He is now (1908) serving his fourth term, of four years each, as a state senator from Williamsburg county, and for the last two terms he was elected without opposition. In this body he holds a high rank. Since 1899 he has been county chairman of his political party, and is ranked as one of the leading members. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been chancellor commander. His religious preference is for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He says he owes his success to early home and school training and to always having selected sober and honest young men as companions. His advice to young men seeking success is: "Keep sober and be honest; practice what you preach, and preach what you practice."

On October 15, 1884, he married Hattie Viola Fulmore, daughter of Doctor Z. R. and Hattie Fulmore, of Williamsburg county, South Carolina. Of their seven children, six are now (1908) living.

His address is Lake City, Williamsburg county, South Carolina.

JOHN SUMMERS WIMBERLY

WIMBERLY, CAPTAIN JOHN SUMMERS, of St. George, Dorchester county, South Carolina, farmer and miller, from 1884 to 1888 representing Colleton county in the South Carolina house of representatives, from 1899 to 1901 and from 1904 to the present time representing Dorchester county in the same body, was born near St. George, in Colleton (now Dorchester) county, on the 16th of July, 1844. His father, Isaac Wimberly, was a planter, a captain in the militia of his state, and an upright and energetic business man.

His early boyhood was passed in the country. He became familiar with all kinds of farm work. His mother died when he was but four years old. In his boyhood he attended the "old field schools," but the breaking out of the War between the States, at about the time when he might have prepared therefor, cut off all possibility of a college course.

He volunteered in 1861 and served in the Confederate army until the end of the war.

At the close of the war, feeling himself too old for further schooling, he turned his attention to farming and milling. As his father had died when he was but fifteen years old, he had to make his own choice of a life work. By hard labor and economical living he bought some property and won for himself a position. In 1884 old Colleton county sent him to the house of representatives. At the end of his term he was reëlected. In 1899 the new county of Dorchester chose him for another term; in 1903 he was again elected, and has since been reëlected to represent Dorchester county in the state legislature.

On December 13, 1866, Captain Wimberly married Miss Drucilla Westbury, daughter of Captain Jonathan Westbury, of Colleton county. Of their six children, four were living in 1907.

Captain Wimberly is a Mason and has for several years been worshipful master. He is also a Knight of Pythias.

In politics he has always been identified with the Democratic party.

By religious conviction he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he has for some years served as superintendent of the Sunday school and as steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of St. George, where he resides.

LAURENS WINKLER YOUMANS

YOUMANS, LAURENS WINKLER, of Fairfax, Barnwell county, South Carolina, merchant, farmer, and sawmill proprietor, was born near Gillisonville, Hampton county, South Carolina, on the 13th of October, 1844. His father, William Youmans, was a merchant and planter, clerk of the court and sheriff of his county,—a man of resolute character, of strong religious convictions, and with a marked love of literature. His mother, Mrs. Salena Maria Houston (Johnston) Youmans, had a strong influence upon the life of her son. His earliest known ancestor in America was Edward Youmans, who came originally from Bristol, England, and later came immediately from Barbadoes with a party of adventurers and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, about 1670. Tradition makes "the most marked characteristic of the family in colonial days their loyalty to the crown."

Born in the country, healthy and active, he enjoyed hunting, fishing, and all out-of-door sports. He was not trained to any manual labor in his boyhood or youth, and the circumstances of his family were such as to give him all the educational advantages his state afforded, until he was seventeen years old, when he left South Carolina college, which he had entered only three months before, to enter the Confederate States army. Enlisting on the 12th of April, 1862, as a private in Company F, Third regiment, South Carolina cavalry, and later transferred to Company H, First regiment of South Carolina volunteers, he served until the close of the war, surrendering at Appomattox on the 9th of April, 1865.

He began life after the war as a farmer at Black Creek, Hampton county, South Carolina, "determined by necessity to the choice of this occupation." While he has always styled himself a planter, Mr. Youmans has been a merchant as well, and since 1906 has been the proprietor of a sawmill which has done a good business.

He was elected member from his county to the state house of representatives in 1876, serving until 1878. In 1884 he was elected state senator, serving until 1888.

Yours truly
L. W. Yeomans

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Mr. Youmans has been twice married: On the 15th of June, 1865, to Miss Mary Ann Stokes, daughter of A. R. and Mary Stokes, of Hampton county, South Carolina; and on the 18th of November, 1886, to Miss Margaret Preston Campbell, daughter of Doctor E. M. and Ellen S. Campbell, of Washington county, Virginia. He has had twelve children, nine of whom are living in 1908.

He has always been a member of the Democratic party. He is connected with the Baptist church.

Throughout his life he has kept certain of the tastes and habits which characterize the college-bred man, although, like so many other high-spirited youth of his state, he joyously sacrificed the possibilities of a college course to the call of his state for service from her loyal sons.

Since this sketch was written, Mr. Youmans died at his home in Hampton county, February 26, 1908.

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